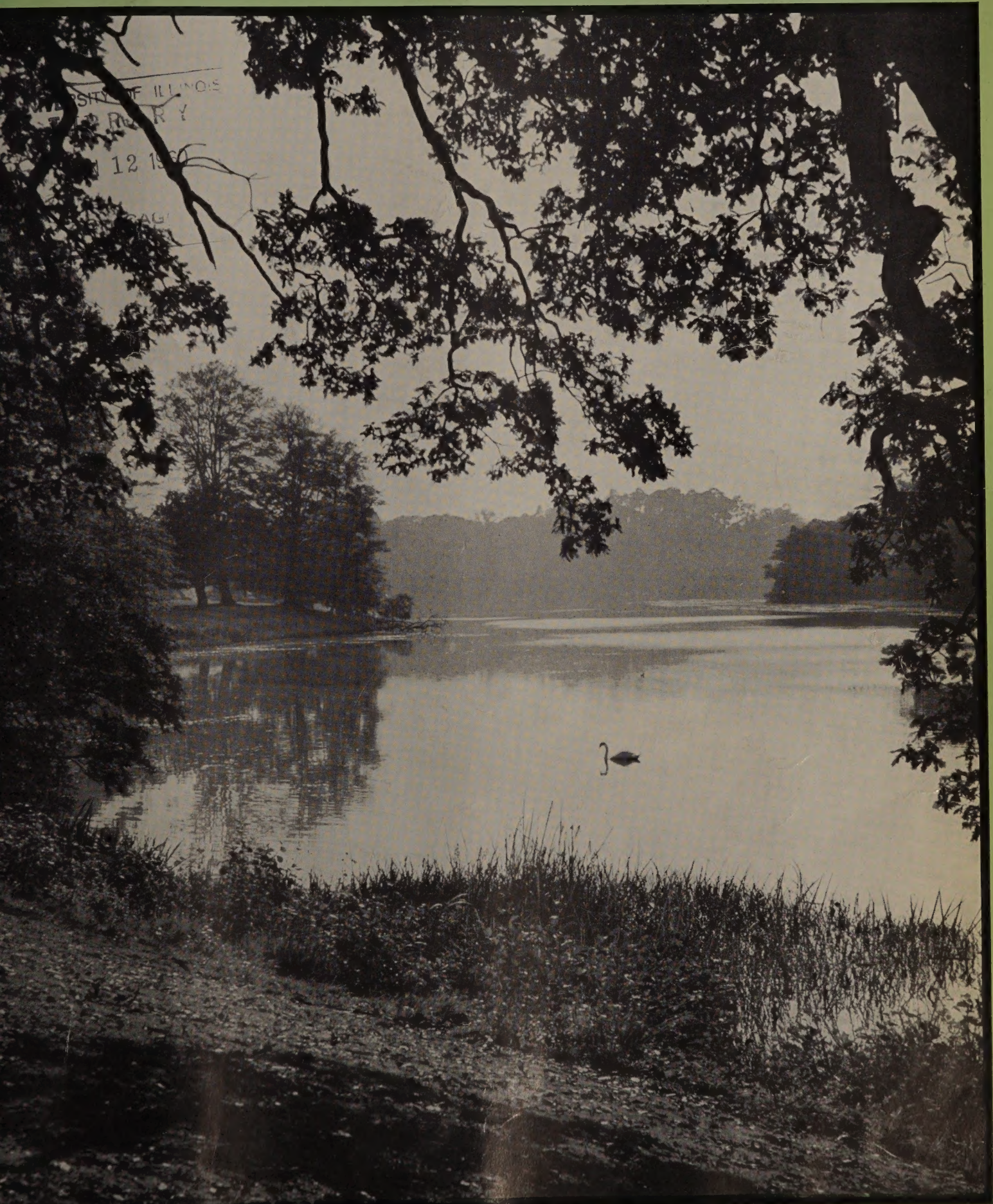


—December 24, 1959

THE GOLDEN AGE OF GAMING COUNTRY LIFE

EMBER 24, 1959

TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE



SOLITARY SWAN: VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY

G. F. Allen

classified properties

FOR SALE

A PROPERTY IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE? Consult HETHERINGTON AND SECRET, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross (Tel. 3886-7-8); Beaconsfield (Tel. 249 and 1054).

BERKSHIRE AND BORDER COUNTIES. For country houses of all classes.—Apply: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading (Tel. 54055).

COTSWOLD Luxury Labour-saving House, 3½ yrs old. Very well appointed. 2 rec., 3 bed. Automatic oil htg. Hardwood throughout. Minimum upkeep. All services. £8,000.—West, Lagger, Painswick, Glos.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. Residential Houses, Cottages and Farms for Sale.—Apply: J. GORDON VICK, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., Okehampton (Tel. 21/22), Devon.

DEVON. Houses and Farms.—Apply: RICEARD, GREEN & MICHELMORE, 82, Queen Street, Exeter.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSES, LARGE AND SMALL. Consult GUY MICHELMORE AND CO., Norwich Union House, 12, Bedford Street, Exeter (Tel. 76464-5).

ESSEX. Delightful and Superior Det. Bungalow of character and charm built regardless of cost, best residential area with gardens onto sea front. Oak panelled hall with cloakrm., lounge, dining rm., study or small bedrm., morning rm., 3 bedrms., tiled bathrm., kitchen, garage, beautiful garden, central heating, oak strip flooring. £10,500 freehold.—Apply: JOHN V. STORY, Auctioneer & Estate Agent, 76, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea. Tel. 4747.

IRELAND. BATTERSBY & Co., Estate Agents (Est. 1815), F.A.I., Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Sporting properties and Residential Farms available for sale or letting.

IRELAND. Extensive register of all types of Agricultural, Sporting and Residential Properties.—JAMES H. NORTH & Co., Estate Agents (Established 1829), 20 Piccadilly, London, W.1. REGent 3759. Head Office: 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

IRELAND. We have most of the good landed Estates, large and small stud farms, etc. Sole Agents for many.—HAMILTON & HAMILTON (ESTATES) LTD., Dublin.

N. DORSET. Pleasantly placed Detached Stone and Slated House. 3 reception rooms, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, mains, Agmatic. Easy garden, garage, etc. Price £3,450.—SHERSTON & WYLAM, Sherborne (Tel. 661).

SOUTH WEST HANTS. On edge of New Forest and within 2 miles of Solent, approximately 20 acres part pasture and part coppice, about one-third of a mile trout stream. Planning permission one residence. £2,950 Freehold.—MARSH & Co., Station Road, New Milton. Tel. New Milton 1233.

BUILDING SITES & LAND

LYMINGTON. Choice of three superb Freehold Residential Sites on rising ground with views of the yacht moorings in Lymington River. Each about ½ acre with main services available.—Particulars and plan from HEWITT & Co., F.A.I., High Street, Lymington. Tel. 2323.

ESTATES, FARM AND SMALLHOLDINGS

For Sale

EXCELLENT SPORTING and Agricultural Property on the Herefordshire/ Monmouthshire Borders. 1½ miles of first-class trout fishing in the River Monnow. Exceptionally attractive Modern Architect-designed Bungalow of exceptional merit together with a 270-acre farm with comfortable house. Service cottage and extensive buildings. Freehold with possession.—Details from RUSSELL, BALDWIN & BRIGHT, LTD., Property Department, 20, King St., Hereford. Ref. H.1015.

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Furnished

NORTHERN IRELAND

Beside Loch Erne.

CO. FERMANAGH

A fully furnished, well equipped, Period Residence to let. 2 double and 3 single bedrooms, lounge (TV), dining/kitchen (refrig., electric cooker, washing machine, etc.), nursery, 2 bath. Garage. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Telephone. SALMON, TROUT & COARSE FISHING IN THE LAKE. SWIMMING & SAILING FROM PRIVATE SHORE. SHOOTING BY ARRANGEMENT. GOLF 6 MILES AWAY.

20 GNS. PER WEEK

(excluding May and September).

Full details from JOHN GERMAN & SON, Ramsbury (Tel. 361), nr. Marlborough, Wilts.

STABLES TO LET

RAGLEY STABLES TO LET. 9 loose boxes suitable for racehorses. 2 grooms' flats. Gallops available. Enquiries to the MARQUESS OF HERTFORD, Ragley Hall, Alcester, Warwickshire.

OVERSEAS

Estate Agents

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. FARM SALES (PVT), LTD., P.O. Box 303, Salisbury, is the only real estate organisation specialising exclusively in farms. All our staff have had considerable Rhodesian farming experience. We shall be very pleased to help you select the right property from our register of over 500 inspected farms. Let us know your requirements; we will send you full details of recommended properties.

SOUTH OF FRANCE: ITALY: BRITISH WEST INDIES. Properties, land and investments for sale.—Apply: BARRY J. MISHON (Valuer, Surveyor, House and Estate Agent), 43, Aldwick Road, Bognor Regis. Tel. Bognor Regis 2018.

WANTED

INVESTOR DESIRES to purchase all types of property, including castles, mansions, large country houses, estates, farms, etc.—Write, giving fullest details, including price, to Box 2558.

PERSONAL SERVICE is dedicated to clients who employ F. L. MERCER & Co., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. The firm acts on the recognised commission terms and specialises in the sale of residential properties (with or without land) in the English countryside, including areas within "commuting" distance of London but not in the suburbs. Demand exceeds supply of "period" houses with 4 to 8 bedrooms, also those of good modern architecture, and generous prices are obtainable. Serious vendors should send brief particulars. Suitable properties will be inspected and photographed immediately without charge. Letters to the Manager marked, "Confidential," quoting this magazine. Tel. WHITEhall 7761.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS. English Agents with local offices.—RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Bournemouth, and 14 branch offices.

COTSWOLDS. Also Berks, Oxon and Wilts.—HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Cirencester (Tel. 62-63), and Faringdon (Tel. 2113/2184).

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DORSET and SOMERSET. PETER SHERSTON & WYLAM, Sherborne (661/2). Properties of character, surveys, valuations.

ESSEX and SUFFOLK. Country properties and farms.—C. M. STANFORD AND SON, Colchester (Tel. 3165, 4 lines).

GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD, specialists in the small Period Country House. Farms and Cottages of character throughout the south-western counties.—17, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 434).

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.—E. S. TAYLOR LTD., 1, Bond Street, St. Helier. Agents for superior residential properties.

JERSEY, C.I.—VARDON & Co., House and Estate Agents, 4, Burrard Street, St. Helier (Tel. Central 23341 and 23342), for all types of property and investments.

JERSEY.—F. LE GALLAIS & SONS, old Est. House Agents, Bath Street, St. Helier.

JERSEY.—HAMPTON & SONS (JERSEY), Estate Agents, 5, Esplanade, St. Helier (Tel. Central 20358).

LEICESTER and LEICESTERSHIRE.—MONTAGUE TURNOR, F.A.I.P.A., Incorporated Surveyors, Auctioneers, Agents and Valuers, 27, Belvoir St. Leicester (Tel. 24244-5).

LINCOLNSHIRE and Borders.—BAILEY & AMBLER (Chartered), Minister Bank Chambers, Grantham.

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NORTHANTS AND S. WARWICK. For Farms, Towns and Country Properties: MERRY, SONS & Co., LTD., 9, Street, Northampton (Tel. 136).

SOMERSET, DORSET, DEVON. Details of Residential and Agricultural Properties consult R. B. TAYLOR & Co., 16, Princes Street, Yeovil (Tel. 2074-6), at Sherborne, Bridgwater and Exeter.

SOUTH DEVON. For Coastline Country Properties.—ERIC LLOYD, 80, Fleet Street, Torquay (Tel. 7062).

SUSSEX and ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & Co., of Haywards Heath, specialists in high-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands (Tel. 2411).

TORQUAY AND S. DEVON. For Town and Country Properties. WAYCO, 5, Fleet Street, Torquay (Tel. 4332).

TORQUAY, DEVON. Town, Coastal Country Properties.—A. P. R. NICOL, F.A.I., 62, Fleet Street, Torquay (Tel. 4332).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, midway London and sea. Britain's sunniest inland resort.—BRACKETT & SONS (Est. 1828), 27/29, H Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 1153).

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HARRODS LTD., Barnes, S.W.13. Removals, home and abroad, furniture storage. World-famous for efficient service, reliable packing and careful storage. (C. RIVERSIDE 6615.)

JOSEPH MAY LTD., the firm with splendid reputation, cut removal of with their Return Loads. Estimates free. Whitfield Street, W.1. (MUSEum 2411.)

MOVING SOUTH is surprisingly simple if the removal, furnishings, adaptation, renovations and built-in furniture are one-man supervised. That lovely furnishing shop Memorial Square, Eastbourne, has a staff with supporting craftsmen to undertake this in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.—DICKENS and FRENCH, of course (Tel. 580).

PICKFORDS. Removers and Storage. Part lots or single articles. Weekly livery everywhere. Overseas removal complete service. Branches in all large towns. Head Office: 102, Blackstock Road, London N.4. CAN. 4444.

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MORTGAGES, Shops, Offices, Flats, Factories, Houses, Town and Country Houses.—TALLACK STOTT & Co., LTD., Mitre Street, London, E.C.3. Estd. 1885.

classified announcements

LONDON HOTELS

HOWARD HOTEL

NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON
Telephone: TEMple Bar 4400.

200 rooms, many with private bath. Restaurant-cocktail bar—rooms for meetings and private functions.

WINTER TERMS NOW IN OPERATION.

HOTELS, GUESTS AND SPORTING QUARTERS

ENGLAND

A FIRST CLASS country hotel, five minutes from BATH. Perfect for weekends, holidays or residence. Magnificently situated. Luxurious comfort. Central heat—log fires. High quality cooking. Few rooms available with beautifully warmed bathrooms.—COMBE GROVE HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB. Phone: Combe Down 3341.

ALFRISTON, Sussex. Deans Place Hotel is an exquisite hotel in a fairy tale setting. Central heating, log fires, continental cuisine. Golf, riding, fishing. Tel. Alfriston 248.

COTSWOLDS. No tour complete without a visit to these traditional English Inns. THE HIGHWAYMAN, nr. Cirencester. Tel. Miserdon 221. THE SUFFOLK ARMS, Malmesbury. Tel. Malmesbury 2271. Proprietor LESLIE F. NORRIS, Member of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society. These famous Inns serve the finest steaks in the world, in the traditional English style, together with all other Grills and a full a la carte menu. And complementary to this most excellent food, the celebrated cellars hold fine wines, mature spirits and honest ale to delight the most discerning and delicate of palates. Restaurant Licence until 11 p.m. Phone your table reservations ahead if you can, but remember you will always be welcome whenever you call at The Highwayman or The Suffolk Arms.

COTSWOLDS. Whiteshoots Country House Hotel, Bourton-on-the-Water. Tel. 297. Centre of glorious countryside. Attractive hotel and gardens. Every comfort and personal service. Special residential terms. Club licence.

HOTELS, GUESTS AND SPORTING QUARTERS—contd.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity elderly gentleman. Beches Manor Hotel, Wokingham, Berks. Comfort and warmth reassured. Part own furniture if desired.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for elderly gentleman. Nynhead Court, Wellington, Somerset. Every home comfort in lovely country house. Ideal surroundings, excellent cuisine, warmth assured. Special consideration for infirm. Own furniture if desired. Terms from 9 gns.

NORFOLK. Santa Lucia Hotel, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich (on River Yare). Central convenient, comfortable. Good food. Economical.

SEA AND COUNTRY. MEON MARSH GUEST HOUSE, Meon Shore, Titchfield 2336. Own grounds, 14 acres, 100 yards from sea. All rooms face sea and Isle of Wight. Cent. heating. H. and C. Complete suite. Dogs Paddock. Brochure.

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THE HYDRO HOTEL, EASTBOURNE, stands in spacious grounds overlooking the sea and Licensed. A.A., R.A.C., ***. Centrally heated throughout. Many bedrooms with private bathroom and toilet. Tennis; ballroom; billiards; orchestra and television. Two electric lifts. Gas and electric fires. Garage. A really comfortable hotel at moderate terms.—Please apply for brochure C to Manageress. Tel. Eastbourne 643.

ISLE OF WIGHT

RELAX AT FARRINGFORD

Now is the time to take a real rest away from household chores, with everything for your comfort and well-being. This lovely one-time home of Tennyson is situated in a wooded estate beneath the downs at Freshwater and has every modern comfort. Fully licensed, superb cuisine, A.A., R.A.C. Facilities for golf, tennis, riding, etc.—Apply the Manager, FARRINGFORD HOTEL, Freshwater, I.O.W. Tel. 312.

CABIN CRUISERS

FOR HIRE

HOLIDAYS AFLOAT, River Medway, in delightful surroundings. Two- to six-berth Luxury Cruisers for weekly hire, several new Cruisers. Free fuel for diesel motors. 4d. stamp for brochure.—Hire Cruisers (Maidstone), Ltd., Tovil Bridge Boatyard, Maidstone.

GARDENING

FURTHER GARDENING ANNOUNCEMENTS appear on page 1282. When replying to advertisements, please mention COUNTRY LIFE.

GARDEN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. Plans and surveys prepared for all kinds of garden design and construction. R.H.S. awards include 25 Gold Medals, the Sherwood Cup for the best exhibit in the Chelsea Show, and the Lawrence Medal in 1927 and 1955 for the most meritorious exhibit in any of the Royal Horticultural Society's Shows in one year.—Write for particulars to GEORGE G. WHITELEGG, The Nurseries, Knockholt, Kent. Knockholt 2187/8.

MAUKINS scare off wood pigeons. Price £2/10/0 and £5/10/0 from agricultural engineers, Army and Navy Stores, C.G.A. Ltd., and Harrods, Ltd. Made by North and Kinsman, Rougham, King's Lynn.

RHODODENDRONS. Shrub Roses, Shrubs and choice plants, ground cover. "Manual of Shrub Roses," 3/-; "The Modern Florist," 3/-. Ask for price list, free from the most beautiful nursery in the country.—SUNNINGDALE NURSERIES, Windlesham, Surrey.

THE MECHANISED GARDEN CENTRE

The only showroom in Central London given over exclusively to the display of garden machinery of all makes, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. Topping, who will be pleased to assist with advice and information.

HIRE PURCHASE—EXCHANGES

DEMONSTRATIONS

GODFREYS,

110, Marylebone Lane, W.1. (WEL. 6842.)

And Brenchley, Tonbridge, Kent.

MISCELLANEOUS

APPLETON'S Delicious hand-raised Pies, famous for over 80 years. T. APPLETON and SONS, Pork Butcher, Market Place, Ripon, Yorks.

HAND-FORGED Entrance and Garden Gates superbly made to a high standard finish. A wide range of designs available new 44-page catalogue. Made to standard width or to suit existing entrances. Wear vases, firecreens, grilles.—S. C. PEARCE SONS, LTD., Bredfield, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Tel. Woodbridge 514.

MINIATURES, exquisitely painted from photographs 51 gns.—VALERIE SERRI, 32, Guildford St., Brighton, Sussex (Est. 1785).

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FORESTRY

PLANTING SEASON 1959-60

We offer a wide range of hardy high forest trees and Ornamentals. Certified stock of Hybrid Poplar and Hedging Plants, e. Enquiries invited. Catalogues free on request. THE ENGLISH TIMBER SUPPLY CO., Nurseries, Danbury, Essex. Tel. 200.

TREE SURGERY

TREE SURGERY & PRESERVATION LTD. Specialists in the care and Preservation of Trees. Distance no object.—21, Bow Road, London, W.3. Tel. SHEpherds Bush 85.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS
CONTINUED ON PAGES 1282-1283
RATES AND ADDRESS FOR
ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 1282

COUNTRY LIFE

CXXVI No. 3277

DECEMBER 24, 1959

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

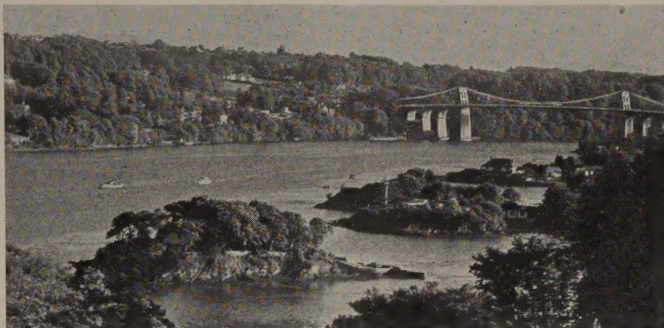
CASTLE ISLAND IN MENAI STRAITS

In magnificent position in the Straits with panoramic views of the famous suspension bridge and Snowdonia.

FINELY SITED BUNGALOW
Beautifully equipped with fitted
furniture and having every
modern convenience.

Large lounge, 5 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms, playroom and
sun balcony.

Central heating and main water and
electricity.



CASTLE ISLAND

Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

IDEAL HOLIDAY HOUSE

Yacht slipway.

Sheltered deep moorings.

FISH HOUSE AND WEIR

Attractive natural garden with
mainland garage.

Motor Causeway Approach.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD including
all furnishing except linen and
cutlery.

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SITES • HOUSES • BEACHES • ISLANDS • INVESTMENTS

EXPERT ADVICE GIVEN ON TAX AND DEATH DUTY PROBLEMS

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL EQUIPPED STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
INCLUDING DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE WHICH HAS BEEN COMPLETELY MODERNISED

2 RECEPTION ROOMS

BREAKFAST ROOM

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES

PRINCIPAL SUITE OF BEDROOM,

DRESSING ROOM AND BATHROOM

2 OTHER BEDROOMS AND BATHROOM

STAFF WING



Further accommodation in the east wing if required.

Central heating, main electric light and water.

MANAGER'S COTTAGE

First-rate buildings, including cowhouse for 32.

Easily maintained garden.

Excellent agricultural land.

In all 60 vergées.

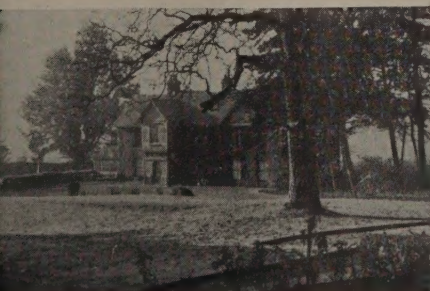
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: E. S. TAYLOR, LTD., 1, Bond Street, Jersey, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (56059 K.M.)

By order of the Executors of E. Buerger.

NORTH BUCKS

First-class Hunting Box in the Whaddon Chase country.



The land comprises useful paddocks, in all about 7½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: W. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bletchley, Bucks, and
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (29112 G.J.A.)

The well-built House
comprises 3 reception
rooms, 8 bed. and
dressing rooms, 3 bath-
rooms. Central heat-
ing. Main services.
Attractive garden.

Secondary house with
4 bedrooms and 2
bathrooms, adjacent to
excellent stable block
with loose boxes, stalls,
garages and 2 cottages.

OXFORDSHIRE—BERKSHIRE BORDER

10 miles from Oxford and 4 miles from Didcot.

CHARMING OAK-BEAMED COTTAGE
IN UNSPOILT VILLAGE

Large drawing room,
dining room,
modern domestic offices,
4 bedrooms
(3 with basins, h. and c.),
bathroom.

Partial central heating.

Main electric light and water.

GARAGE

Delightful easily maintained
garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £4,950 for quick sale.

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (56383 K.M.)





JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

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Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, YORK, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

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Between Chichester and Arundel

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE



3 RECEPTION ROOMS
CLOAKROOM
KITCHEN
5 BEDROOMS
2 BATHROOMS
USEFUL
STABLE BLOCK
IDEAL CONVERSION
TO COTTAGE
(SUBJECT PLANNING
PERMISSION)
MATURED GROUNDS
OF
2.12 ACRES
TENNIS COURT

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

Further particulars from:

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 2633-4).

A MAGNIFICENT 16th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

12 miles Bishop's Stortford.

**MOST ATTRACTIVELY MODERNISED AND ENLARGED WITH
EXCEPTIONAL TASTE**
Standing secluded in unspoilt village

22-ft. drawing room with
wide inglenook fireplace,
dining room, cloakroom,
exceptionally fine and well
fitted American-style
kitchen, laundry room,
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Hard tennis court

ALMOST 1 ACRE



STAFF COTTAGE AVAILABLE

For further information, apply Owner's Agents:

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 14, Curzon Street, W.1 (GRO 6291).

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ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS FOR PARTICULAR APPLICANTS

CHESHIRE OR NORTH WALES

*Within 35 miles of Liverpool,
Malpas area specially liked.*

COUNTRY HOUSE IN REAL COUNTRY

Period House preferred.

4-6 bedrooms with land or farm.

UP TO £20,000

CHESHIRE OR NORTH WALES

LARGE VICTORIAN HOUSE

or property built at beginning of century.

Suitable for division.

Large garden and grounds up to 10 acres or more
an advantage.

UP TO £15,000

CAERNARVONSHIRE OR MERIONETH

Within 10 miles of coast.

REALLY NICE COUNTRY HOUSE

In unspoilt country position.

UP TO £20,000

WIRRAL, CHESHIRE: Chairman of important public company requires **REALLY NICE MODERN RESIDENCE**, about 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Country preferred, although house in one of the best residential districts would be considered. **UP TO £15,000.**

In most cases possession is not required until the spring or early summer and owners considering selling are invited to communicate with the Agents, who will view all likely properties.

USUAL COMMISSION REQUIRED.

Replies marked for the attention of Mr. N. C. Adnitt will be treated confidentially. **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 21522-3).**

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE IN POPULAR AREA OF THE NORTH RIDING

With views over the Wolds.



A DELIGHTFUL STONE HOUSE

converted from an old inn.

AND STANDING IN

APPROXIMATELY

1/2 ACRE

OF ORCHARD AND GARDENS

Accommodation:

2 RECEPTION ROOMS

KITCHEN WITH AGA

3 BEDROOMS

BATHROOM

GARAGE FOR 2

Further details and permission to view from the Agents:
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COMING AVAILABLE IN 1960

WEST WALES

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS

HOME FARM OF 97 ACRES

VERY FINE SALMON AND SEWIN FISHING

FURTHER LAND AVAILABLE

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PARTICULARS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 30, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1066).

BETWEEN LEICESTER AND BURTON-ON-TRENT

Recently modernised and redecorated throughout.

COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE

approached by a short drive.

LOUNGE
2 RECEPTION ROOMS
GAMES ROOM
CHEERFUL
MODERN KITCHEN
5 BEDROOMS
2 BATHROOMS
Central heating
Main water and electricity.
INEXPENSIVE
GROUNDS
with masses of spring bulbs.
Paddock intersected by a
stream.
3 1/2 ACRES



FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

Inspected by the Agents: **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 20, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 32990).** (Folio 11607)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN EAST ANGLIA

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—ESSEX BORDER

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE. *Excellent train service to London, 1 1/2 hours.* Panelled hall, large lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. **Fully modernised.** *Main electricity and water. Part central heating.* Garage and secluded gardens. **FREEHOLD £4,250**

WEST SUFFOLK

BARTON MILLS. *Substantial Country Residence suitable for conversion.* Hall, cloaks, 4 reception rooms, staff quarters, 6 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. *Main electricity and water. Oil-fired central heating.* Garage and stabling. Timbered grounds of 3 1/2 **ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,750**

EAST SUFFOLK

NR. SAXMUNDHAM. *Country Residence with fine rural views.* 3 reception rooms, cloaks, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, staff quarters. *Main services.* Garages. Timbered grounds and 3 paddocks. **IN ALL 9 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500**

NORFOLK

SWAFFHAM 4 miles. *Compact Residential Property.* Hall, lounge, modern kitchen, 4-5 bedrooms. **SELF-CONTAINED FLAT.** *Main electricity and water. Central heating.* Ample range of outbuildings. **IN ALL 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,950**

Full particulars of these and other properties may be obtained from the Agents: **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, East Anglian Office, 168, High Street, Newmarket (Tel. 2231-2).**

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

MANSION IN BUCKS

In the centre of small town, within easy reach of several good stations.



Substantially built
Premises accommodat-
ing 160 persons and
covering 2,130 sq. ft.

Central heating.
All main services.
Bungalow.
Swimming pool.
Garden and
playing fields.

IN ALL 5½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (56348 K.M.)

MAYfair 3771
(15 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

HEREFORD OFFICE: DISTRICT BANK CHAMBERS, 14, BROAD STREET (Tel. 3087/88)

ESSEX COAST

Colchester 8 miles. Sailing centre. Amidst unspoilt country.

Attractive long, low,
brick-built House

In excellent order.

Lounge hall, 2 reception
rooms, 5 bedrooms, dress-
ing room, bathroom. Oil-
central heating. Main
electric light. Excellent
water supply. Beautiful
garden. Orchard.

In all about 3 ACRES

For sale Freehold

Or the property would be sold with more or less land if required.

Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (56497 K.M.)



Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

1, STATION ROAD,
READING
READING 54055 (4 lines)

NICHOLAS

(ESTABLISHED 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD,
PICCADILLY, W.1
RECENT 1184 (3 lines)

SHIPLAKE, OXON

Occupying a pleasant central position in this delightful
Thames-side village within 2 minutes' walk of the station.
Fast trains to Paddington in 50 minutes.

An attractive Detached Residence under construc-
tion, standing in ½ acre. Entrance porch, entrance
hall, cloakroom and w.c., lounge (25 ft. by 11 ft.), dining
room, spacious kitchen with dining recess, landing with
verandah, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. and c.), bath-
room, w.c., detached brick garage. ½ acre. Main water,
electric light and power. Septic tank drainage. Central
heating throughout. Right to use landing stage on the river.
PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD

HURST, NEAR TWYFORD

Reading 7 miles, Wokingham 4 miles.

A Delightful Old-World Tudor Cottage. Brick and
tiled with much exposed timbering. 2 reception rooms,
kitchenette, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c. Small secluded
garden. Main water, gas and electricity.
PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD

WOODCOTE, OXON

Lovely Chiltern Hills, 500 ft. up, with outstanding views.
Charming 17th-century Detached Country Cottage.
Completely modernised. Many fine exposed oak beams.
2 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c.
½ ACRE Main water and electricity.
PRICE £2,950 FREEHOLD

LOVELY CHILTERN, 500 ft. up.

Reading 7½ miles. Paddington 50 minutes.



A really charming old brick and tiled Cottage
Residence dating back to the 16th century. Care-
fully restored and modernised. Hall, 2 reception,
kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c.; 2 staircases.
Large garage. ¾ acre. Main water, electric light and
power. Septic tank drainage.
PRICE £5,250 FREEHOLD

READING AND OXFORD (Between) A SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY EXTENDING TO ABOUT 46 ACRES

THE RESIDENCE faces due south with views over the
Thames Valley. Hall, 2 reception rooms, domestic
offices, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c. Main elec-
tricity and power points. Garage for 3 cars, other useful
outbuildings. Total area about 46 ACRES comprising
4 paddocks of grazing pasture and fertile arable land
watered by fast-running stream.

PRICE FREEHOLD ON APPLICATION

SOUTHERN CHILTERN

At the foot of the Southern Chilterns, about 6 miles north-
west of Reading, facing south and commanding extensive
views over the Thames Valley towards the well-wooded
Berkshire Hills. A charming Residence of late
Georgian character. Extravagantly modernised and
decorated. Very fine Georgian portico, lounge hall, 2
reception rooms, loggia, cloakroom and w.c., up-to-date
domestic offices, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, separate w.c.,
1st-floor small kitchen or further bedroom or bathroom.
First-class self-contained flat of sitting room, bathroom,
w.c., 3 bedrooms. Garage for 2 cars. Modern bungalow.
Lovely landscape gardens. Small meadow. In all about
4¼ acres. Main water, electric light and power, and gas.
Complete oil-fired central heating.
PRICE £16,500 FREEHOLD



BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

LONDON OXTEd HEREFORD YORK DARLINGTON NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HEXHAM EDINBURGH

Also CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA and SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

HAMPSHIRE

Village setting, within easy reach of good main-line station (Waterloo 1 hour).

WELL PLANNED AND SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE



PRICE £8,000

Details from West End Office (Tel. GRO. 6611).

Entrance hall, 3 reception
rooms, cloakroom, 5-6 bed-
rooms, bathroom.

Central heating.

GARAGE

The garden is perfect for
children and is secluded
and fully enclosed.

HARD TENNIS COURT

IN ALL 2 ACRES

IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE

SURREY HILLS

LUXURIOUS MODERN HOME



PRICE £13,500

Details from West End Office (Tel. GRO. 6611).

4-5 principal bedrooms,
2-3 guest and staff bed-
rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3-4
reception rooms.

Central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Beautiful, landscaped gar-
den with terraces, orna-
mental trees.

HARD TENNIS COURT

In all about
2½ ACRES

WEST SUSSEX. In a beautiful Country Setting

Half a mile from main road with bus; 3 miles from good main-line station.



PRICE REDUCED TO £5,500 WITH 2½ ACRES

Details from West End Office (Tel. GRO. 6611).

Small stone and brick
House reputed to have
been a smugglers inn,
now modernised and
well appointed.

Hall, 3 reception, 4 bed-
rooms with inset electric
heating. Bathroom and
large loft. Main electricity
and water. Fine old Sussex
barn and garage. Very
beautiful secluded grounds,
orchards and large variety
of ornamental and forest
trees. Paddock.

BRIGHTON 12 MILES

Close to charming old-world village and within a few minutes' walk of the station.

WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

2 GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS,
KITCHEN WITH AGA COOKER
4 BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM, 2 W.C.'s

ALL MAIN SERVICES

GARAGE

SMALL ATTRACTIVE
GARDEN OF ABOUT
¼ ACRE



PRICE £4,900 FREEHOLD

Details from Oxted Office (Tel. 2375)

Head Office: 1, Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster, S.W.1. West End Office: 129, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, Mayfair, W.1 (GRO. 6611). Branches at Maylord Chambers, Hereford; St. Helen's Square, York; 25, High Row, Darlington; 30, Market Street, Newcastle upon Tyne; Hexham; 5, Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh; and Oxted, Surrey.

Telephone:
HYDe Park 8222
(20 lines)

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Piccy
London"

NEW FOREST BORDERS

WITH DISTANT VIEWS OVER HEATHLAND TO THE NEEDLES

Near sailing centres, fishing and quiet beaches.

**EXTREMELY WELL-APPOINTED
MODERN HOUSE**

in lovely decorative condition.

**BUILT BY CRAFTSMAN BRICKLAYER
IN OLD MELLOW BRICKS**

HALL, CLOAKROOM,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
SUN ROOM, AMERICAN KITCHEN
4 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS,
2 DRESSING ROOMS.



*Fully automatic oil-fired
CENTRAL HEATING*

2 GARAGES ALSO WITH RADIATOR

WELL STOCKED
AND EASILY MANAGED
SECLUDED GARDEN

ABOUT 1 3/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Highly recommended by Joint Sole Agents: LEWIS & BADCOCK, Lymington, Hants, or HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.50502)

SURREY—EDGE OF GREEN BELT

*Frequent electric trains to Waterloo, Victoria and London Bridge.
Easy reach of North Downs Beauty spots.*

WELL APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE



**With pleasant rooms of
excellent proportions,
easy to manage and
economical of upkeep.**

Hall, cloakroom,
3 reception rooms,
breakfast room,
kitchen, flower room,
5/6 bedrooms,
bathroom, boxroom.
CENTRAL HEATING

All main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Level gardens
surrounding house, mainly
lawns, tree and shrub
borders, hard tennis court
and small paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

*Highly recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.33585)*

WEST SUSSEX

Close to the Downs and easy reach main line station. 10 miles from the coast

**"SEVEN CHIMNEYS," HENFIELD
DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE VILLAGE HOUSE**

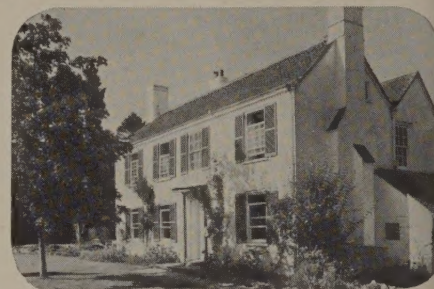
**In secluded garden at
end of private road.
Good order throughout**

Entrance hall and
cloakroom,
3 reception rooms,
kitchen and large pantry,
6 bedrooms,
dressing room,
2 bathrooms.
Co.'s services.

Central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Easily managed walled
garden.



**FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY
OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING, 1960**

*Recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.68745)*

WATTS SCHOOL, NORTH ELMHAM, NORFOLK

Between East Dereham and Fakenham.

**SUITABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OR OTHER INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES
AND OFFERING IMPORTANT PROSPECTS FOR THE ESTATE DEVELOPER**

SCHOOL BUILDINGS
STORAGE ACCOMMODATION
TECHNICAL TRAINING BLOCK
GYMNASIUM
LAUNDRY
SANATORIUM
SWIMMING POOL AND FIVES COURTS
FINE CHAPEL
9 EXCELLENT STAFF HOUSES



PLAYING FIELD WITH PAVILION

**IN ALL
OVER 59 1/4 ACRES**

WITH ENTIRE VACANT POSSESSION

**FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR AUCTION
24th FEBRUARY, 1960, AS A WHOLE**

*Solicitors: Messrs. CAMPBELL, HOOPER & TODD, and FOURNIER & ROBERTS, 15, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.*

BETWEEN NEWBURY AND OXFORD

Within 1 1/2 miles village; beautiful country situation with views in all directions.

ATTRACTIVE OLD RECTORY



**Modernised and in very
good order.**

5-6 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms,
3 reception rooms,
kitchen with Aga.

Company's electricity.

**Excellent outbuildings
including Atcost Dutch
Barn.**

DOUBLE GARAGE

Small garden with 3
enclosures of pasture, in
all about
13 ACRES

£7,800 FREEHOLD

*Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.69526)*

EAST DEVON—EXE VALLEY

Delightful situation about 5 1/2 miles Exeter. Salmon fishing within one mile.

**PICTURESQUE, PART TUDOR RESIDENCE WITH THATCHED ROOF
Commanding extensive views over unspoilt country.**

Hall, fine drawing room
(33 ft. by 19 ft.), 2 other
reception, 7 bed. and
dressing rooms, 3 baths.,
kitchen with Aga. In
excellent decorative order.

CENTRAL HEATING

Co.'s electricity. Own water.

Garage, stabling, for 3 good
outbuildings.

Charming and well main-
tained gardens and grounds
with hard tennis court,
orchard; pasture and arable
land, in all

ABOUT 10 ACRES



FREEHOLD £9,000

*Inspected and highly recommended.
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.27329)*

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS, AND MAYFIELD, SUSSEX

HYDE PARK
304

OSBORN & MERCER

ESTABLISHED 1882

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY W.1

ON THE SURREY DOWNS

In an unspoilt and quiet position, commanding lovely views, and convenient for a frequent service of electric trains to Waterloo, Victoria and London Bridge.

A CHARMING SMALL MODERNISED HOUSE

having 3-4 bedrooms, 2-3 reception, bathroom.

Modern appointments. 2 garages.

Delightful small inexpensive garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21707)

NEAR WEST CORNISH COAST

Originally an old cottage, now restored and added to

In a quiet position 300 ft. above sea level.

reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Mains electricity. Large garage.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH A SMALL GARDEN or with up to 25 acres of arable land.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21694)

IN THE GRAFTON HUNT

Situate in a small market town near the borders of Northants, Bucks and Ozon.

An Attractive Brick and Stone Built House

Facing South and West with 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, main services.

Garage and small inexpensive garden.

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,200

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21693)

BERKS. 35 MINUTES PADDINGTON

A Most Attractive Period House

Oak timber framed with multi-coloured bricks and tiled roof.

In good order with lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms (3 with basins), bathroom and shower room.

Oil-fired central heating.

2 GARAGES, 2 LARGE BARNs, SPACIOUS

DEEP LITTER HOUSE, FARM BUILDINGS

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EITHER

14¼ ACRES OR ABOUT 29 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21654)

30 MINS. WATERLOO OR VICTORIA

In the Green Belt only 18 miles from London.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED HOUSE

3-4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity, water and drainage.

Double garage. Brick and tile stabling.

Well-timbered gardens, with a large number of young fruit trees, in all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Note: A bungalow and an additional 3½ acres available if required.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21338)

SOUTH DEVON

Occupying a superb position with lovely views to the Dartmoor hills.

A Charming Stone-built Modern House

3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, downstairs cloak-room. Main electricity and water.

Stone-built stable block and garage.

Delightful garden of ½ ACRE

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21680)

30, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

MAYfair
0023-4

EAST SUSSEX—NEAR WADHURST

A WELL-EQUIPPED, SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF OVER 43 ACRES

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF CONVENIENT SIZE

4 bedrooms, 2 reception, modern kitchen, bathroom.

STAFF BUNGALOW, fully modernised, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

EXCELLENT RANGE OF MODERN FARMBUILDINGS

including T.T. cowsheds with ties for 20,

implement and tractor sheds, loose boxes, bull pens, pig fattening pens, etc.

Main water and electricity.

Further details from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 189, High Street, Tonbridge, Kent. (Tel. 4433) or as above.

By direction of Executors.

NORFOLK

Nine miles south from Norwich.

AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARM

Completely secluded in

11½ ACRES

Hall, cloaks, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (3 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms.

Garages for 3.

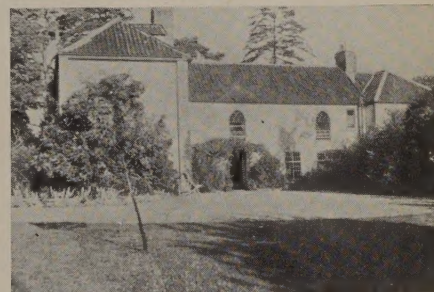
Stabling.

Avenue Drive, Timbered Gardens, Orchard and 2 Paddocks.

Main electricity.

Private water.

Main available.



FREEHOLD £5,000. NEW IN THE MARKET

Joint Sole Agents: PERCY HOWES & Co., 3, Cathedral Close, Norwich, and R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich. (Tel. Norwich 27161) or as above.

AND AT STOWMARKET, NORWICH, HOLT, AND TONBRIDGE, KENT. ALSO AT YEOVIL (IN ASSOCIATION WITH PALMER SNELL & CO.)

30, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33-34

SURREY—HAMPSHIRE BORDER

PICTURESQUE PERIOD COTTAGE



FREEHOLD £3,850

In favoured village. 1 hour London.

Attractively renovated and in delightful order.

3 bedrooms, bathroom, charming lounge, dining room, modern kitchen.

Main electricity and water.

Garden. Adjoining

ORCHARD

AVAILABLE

IF REQUIRED

IN THE WHADDON CHASE COUNTRY

Enjoying quietude and seclusion in a Buckinghamshire village. 6 miles Bletchley.

A REMARKABLE REPLICA OF A REGENCY HOUSE, built with great care and attention to detail.

Beautiful period features, elegance and comfort. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall and 2 reception, fine modern kitchen, staff sitting room. Oil-fired central heating, main services. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. Lovely garden, hard tennis court.

ABOUT ¾ ACRE. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

SUPERB POSITION ON THE KENT COAST

Adjacent to Walmer Castle and Crown land.

Overlooking the Channel with panoramic views of the French Coast.



CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE luxuriously fitted and in delightful order. 5 or 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and lounge hall. Compact offices. Central heating and main services. Double garage. Delightful garden. About 1 ACRE FREEHOLD FOR SALE

ADDLESTONE
HOBHAM
WEST BYFLEET
NEW HAV
WALTON-ON-THAMES, WOKING

MANN & CO. AND EWBANK & CO.

WEST SURREY

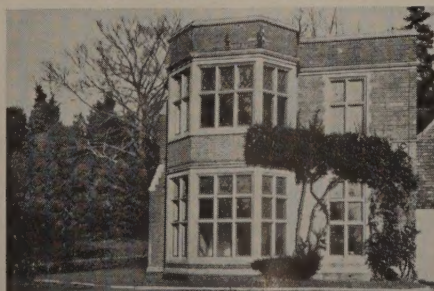
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
THAMES DITTON
ESHER
COBHAM
WEYBRIDGE, GUILDFORDHOOK HEATH, WOKING
MOST ATTRACTIVELY SITUATED
DETACHED PROPERTY

skillfully converted from stable block and with delightful panoramic views. Central heating. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, attractive through lounge, dining hall, cloakroom, spacious kitchen. 2 Garages. Completely secluded.

½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £6,250

Woking Office, 3 High Street. Tel. 3800 (6 lines).

FIRST TIME ADVERTISED

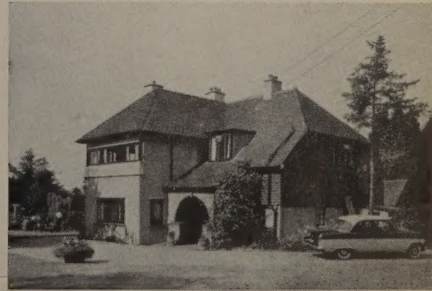


FINE MODERNISED GEORGIAN HOUSE

4 miles Guildford in lovely wooded countryside. Full central heating. Exceptionally fine bathroom and kitchen with very latest fittings, imposing entrance hall, cloakroom, 2 fine reception rooms, kitchen, 3 double bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c. Garage. Delightful grounds.

FREEHOLD £6,950

Guildford Office, 8, Epsom Road. Tel. 62911-2.

RURAL WOODED SURROUNDINGS
6 miles south of Guildford.

FINE FAMILY HOUSE with one of finest landscape gardens in Surrey. 6 bedrooms, bathroom, large through lounge, dining room, super modern kitchen garage, playroom. (Extra bathroom could be installed.) Extravagant fittings. Price includes fitted carpets and other items.

FREEHOLD £9,850

Guildford Office, 8, Epsom Road. Tel. 62911-2.

GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25 MOUNT STREET GROSVENOR SQUARE LONDON W.1

13, Hobart Place,
Eaton Square,
5, West Halkin Street,
Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1

HERTFORDSHIRE—WITHIN 20 MILES OF LONDON

Secluded position in middle of private estate. 2 miles station (Baker Street and Marylebone 30 minutes, with connections to City). Local bus and Green Line coaches within walking distance.

SUMPTUOUSLY FINISHED NEWLY CONVERTED FLATS IN WING OF REGENCY MANSION



Ground Floor Flat with drawing room, bedroom, study (or 2nd bedroom), kitchenette and bathroom. Rent £420 p.a. exclusive or 97-year lease, **£4,950.**

1st and 2nd Floor Maisonette with large drawing room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Rent £585 p.a. exclusive or 97-year lease, **£6,500.**

Main services. Central heating. Lock-up garages available.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 8½ ACRES WITH LAKE

All further particulars from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. D.L. (Bx.1490)

KENT—CLOSE TO SEVENOAKS

On bus routes. Station 1½ miles.

MODERN (1930) HOUSE

With pleasing elevations 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen with Trianco automatic boiler for central heating and hot water systems.

All main services.

2 GARAGES

Greenhouse.

Summerhouse.

Easily maintained partly walled gardens including stone-flagged terrace.

ABOUT 2/3 ACRE



PRICE £7,850 FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by

Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. T.G.B. (A.2940)

66/68, HAYMARKET
S.W.1

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES

Telephone:

WHitehall 7761

(3 lines)

BERKSHIRE. 2½ MILES FROM WINDSOR

Delightful setting adjoining farmlands; quarter mile from favourite reach of the Thames with good boating facilities. Easy reach Ascot and Maidenhead. 25 miles London.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER



With well planned accommodation on 2 floors. In excellent condition and easy to run. THE MAIN HOUSE contains 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and kitchen. Self-contained annexe. (Could easily be incorporated into the main accommodation of house.) 3 rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Note: The annexe is at present let furnished at 5 gns. per week.

Main services including electricity, gas and water. Garage for 2 cars. Small greenhouse. Various outbuildings including deep litter for 200 hens and piggeries with accommodation for 200 pigs. The net income from pigs and poultry has amounted to about £3,000 per annum. Delightful gardens and paddock; about 5 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £7,250

SELSEY BILL, SUSSEX. 8 MILES CHICHESTER

Delightful position 5 minutes' walk village and sea.

CHARMING BUNGALOW RESIDENCE IN WALLED GARDEN

5 VERY ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, TILED KITCHEN AND BATHROOM BASINS IN BEDROOMS. Full oil-fired Central Heating. All mains.

GARAGE. QUICK SALE WANTED. WILL ACCEPT £4,200

KENT. 4½ MILES FROM MAIDSTONE

WITH FINE PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE MEDWAY VALLEY

DISTINCTIVE ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE in delightful rural situation Planned in contemporary style and built of mellowed red brick with flat sun roof; charmingly decorated and in perfect order. 3 reception, 4 or 5 bedrooms (basins), model kitchen, 2 bathrooms.

Part central heating. Main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE

£6,000 with 1 ACRE

Extra garden available if required.



GASCOIGNE-PEES

SURBITON, WALTON, LEATHERHEAD, DORKING, REIGATE, GUILDFORD, EPSOM



IDEALLY SUITED

to the family man who also desires easy travel to London.

In exclusive and elevated situation stands comfortable and warm 5-BEDROOMED DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE, part centrally heated, with 3 reception rooms, cloakroom and spacious offices. EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS. BRICK GARAGE Attractively displayed garden of medium size.

£6,950 FREEHOLD

Apply: Charter House, Surbiton. Elmbridge 4141.

COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION

by ingenious and artistic owners.

Of immediate appeal is this expensively decorated and COMPLETELY RE-EQUIPPED DETACHED RESIDENCE with 3 double bedrooms, 2 impressive receptions (one 20 ft. long), excellent up-to-date offices. DETACHED BRICK GARAGE

Pretty, manageable garden. In quiet crescent within 10 minutes shops and main station, 16 minutes Waterloo.

£4,750 FREEHOLD

Apply: Charter House, Surbiton. Elmbridge 4141.

OWNER IN NORWICH

AND THEREFORE VERY ANXIOUS TO SELL A DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED MODERN RESIDENCE adjoining small copse on outskirts of Byfleet, well equipped throughout and containing pine strip floors to all rooms. 3 bedrooms, through lounge, dining room, kitchen. Garage. 14 ft. square brick workshop and pleasant garden with

OPEN OUTLOOK AT REAR

£4,150 FREEHOLD

Apply: 16, Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames. Tel. 24181.

IN WOODED SURROUNDINGS

ON THE EDGE OF BURWOOD PARK

A WELL-PLANNED DETACHED WHITE-WALLED RESIDENCE about 5 years old, in excellent order, and containing parquet floors and partial central heating. 4 bedrooms, cloakroom, bathroom, large lounge-dining room, study, good-size kitchen. 2 garages and ABOUT ½ ACRE DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

£7,200 FREEHOLD

Apply: 16, Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames. Tel. 24181.

LOVELY RURAL SETTING

Enjoying open outlook over common lands.

Midway between Guildford and Woking, only 3 minutes' walk station. PERFECTLY APPOINTED DETACHED RESIDENCE built 3 years ago and including central heating. Hall with cloakroom, charming through lounge, dining room, 3 double or 4 bedrooms, superbly equipped kitchen/breakfast room, luxury tiled bathroom. BRICK GARAGE. EASILY MAINTAINED GARDEN

£5,450 FREEHOLD

Apply: 90, High Street, Guildford. Tel. 67377.

WEST CLANDON, SURREY

Distinctive cottage-style residence in grounds of 2 acres.

BUILT ABOUT 5 YEARS AGO of mellowed stock bricks under a pantiled roof. Adjoining open common lands and only 12 minutes' walk station. Hall with cloakroom, magnificent lounge with casements to delightful sun room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, model kitchen, beautifully tiled bathroom.

CENTRAL HEATING. 2 GARAGES

£7,750 FREEHOLD

Apply: 90, High Street, Guildford. Tel. 67377.

MAIDENHEAD
SUNNINGDALE

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR, SLOUGH
GERRARDS CROSS

WINDSOR 4 MILES

Quiet rural village, 10 minutes' walk from station, near buses.



A Tudor-style House with oak joinery and floors, leaded light windows. 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, etc. Garage. Nice gardens.

UNSPOILT VIEWS

PRICE £6,400

GIDDY & GIDDY, 52, High Street, Windsor (Tel. 73).

WENTWORTH, SURREY

High and secluded, adjoining the golf course.



A magnificent Modern House in the contemporary style, beautifully appointed and entirely labour saving. 5/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (including a ground floor suite), 2 reception rooms, cocktail bar, sun terrace with barbecue. Oil-fired central heating. Garage and car port.

FOR SALE WITH 1 ACRE

GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Sunningdale (Tel. Ascot 73).

MAIDENHEAD THICKET

Adjacent to hundreds of acres of National Trust commons.



A pretty Tudor-style House at the end of a quiet cul-de-sac. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, entrance hall with cloakroom, large lounge, well-appointed kitchen. Partial central heating.

GARAGE. PLEASANT GARDEN

FREEHOLD £4,975

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1
GROsvenor
5131 (8 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON

ESTABLISHED 1875

and at
21, HORSEFAIR,
BANBURY, OXON
Tel. 3295-7

SOUTH NORTHANTS

BANBURY 7 miles.

**A CHARMING STONE-BUILT HOUSE
DERIVING FROM THE 16th CENTURY**
Formerly arranged as a hunting box for the Bicester.

bed and dressing rooms, drawing room (33 ft. by 17 ft.), dining room, cloakroom,
kitchen with Aga, sitting room.

CENTRAL HEATING

Well timbered grounds, IN ALL 1 ACRE

STABLE BLOCK

With 6 loose boxes, tack and store rooms, and groom's flat with other useful buildings.

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD

CURTIS & HENSON, Banbury.

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE

Banbury 4 miles, Oxford 23 miles.

HUNTING WITH HEYTHROP AND WARWICKSHIRE

A most charming 17th-century Country House.
On the fringe of a peaceful village.

Staircase hall, drawing room (31 ft.), dining and sitting rooms, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 6 double studio.

Double garage, 3 loose boxes, tack room.

Elizabethan dovecote.

TERRACED GARDENS

Grass orchard and paddock running down to stream, in all about 2 ACRES



PRICE £6,750

Joint Sole Agents: J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 11, King Edward Street, Oxford (Tel. 48205/6), and CURTIS & HENSON, Banbury.

STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER

HEAD OFFICE: 41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 (GROsvenor 3056)
Chelmsford, Oxford, Lewes, Plymouth, Builth Wells, Beaulieu, Ipswich, Andover, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

WILTSHIRE

AN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Excellent Corn and Stock Farm of 612 Acres

Let on a full repairing lease for 21 years and producing a clear £2,000 PER ANNUM

Georgian farmhouse, 8 cottages, 2 sets of buildings. Well modernised.

Main electricity and water.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Please reply to Head Office, as above.

COTSWOLDS—NEAR BROADWAY

Stratford-on-Avon 12 miles, Birmingham 34 miles.

WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO THE MALVERN HILLS AND OVER THE VALE OF Evesham TO THE WREKIN



A beautiful Cotswold House of the 17th Century and Queen Anne Period situated in a large well-timbered park.

Outer and inner halls, 4 reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms and attic rooms. Modernised offices. Main electricity, central heating and estate water supply. Garages and stabling, chauffeur's and gardener's cottages.

Exceptionally well timbered grounds of 12 acres.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE

Please reply to Head Office, as above.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN

High Wycombe 5 miles, London 45 mins.
Fine position some 600 ft. up with good views.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

in wooded and secluded position.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Main electricity.

Private water supply (main available).

Timbered gardens and orchard.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

PRICE £7,000

Additional land available.

Please reply to Head Office, as above.

GROsvenor
2861

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:

"Cornishmen (Audley), London"

OXON—NORTHANTS BORDER

7 miles Banbury. In a picturesque village. Hunting with two packs.

CHARMING CHARACTER HOUSE, part dating to the Tudor period. Beautifully restored and fitted. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, square hall, modern kitchen, etc.

Central heating. Fitted basins in bedrooms. Aga cooker and Agamatic boiler. Main electricity and water. Garages for 2 Range of 6 loose boxes and groom's flat.

Partly walled garden, with lawns, vegetable garden and orchard, in all just over 1 ACRE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (32328)

T.T. ATTESTED DAIRY FARM

In charming position on Kent-Sussex Border.

PLEASANT FARMHOUSE

with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga.

Main water. Private electricity supply.

Good buildings, including modern cowhouse for 24. Dutch barns, etc. Cottage.

The land has a southern aspect and extends to

ABOUT 200 ACRES

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (28206)

BUCKS

LONDON 20 MILES

IDEAL FOR OCCUPATION

BY INSTITUTION, NURSING HOME OR RELIGIOUS ORDER

Occupying a magnificent position 250 ft. up with extensive views to south.

SOUNDLY BUILT MANOR HOUSE in the style of the 16th century with fine oak panelling, floors and staircase.

Well proportioned rooms.

Accommodation 18 bed, and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, 5 reception rooms, compact domestic offices.

Full central heating and hot water by oil-fired boilers.

Main water and electricity.

2 Aga cookers. Modern drainage. Garage and useful outbuildings.

Level wooded grounds extending to

ABOUT 24 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (12342)

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY

¾ mile station, close bus and coach services. Pleasant open position.

ATTRACTIVE POST-WAR HOUSE

3 bedrooms (1 h. and c.), bathroom, 2/3 reception rooms, kitchen.

All main services. Copper piping. Ample electric points. Garage. Attractive garden with broad terrace, lawn, and small vegetable garden.

FREEHOLD £6,000

Owner's Agents:

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (32320)

CORNISH COAST

£3,500

2 miles sea, 7 miles Penzance, bus service from village, ½ mile.

DELIGHTFUL OLD COTTAGE OF GRANITE

added to and modernised, 4 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), modernised bathroom, double living room (24 ft. long), up-to-date kitchen. Main electricity. Telephone.

Landscaped garden ½ ACRE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (30943)

HARPENDEN
ST. ALBANS
HITCHIN

CONNELLS

COUNTRY HOUSE DEPARTMENT

39, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1 (Tel. GRO. 3345), and 5, UPPER GEORGE STREET, LUTON, BEDS (Tel. LUTON 5910)

LEIGHTON BUZZARD
BEDFORD
DUNSTABLE

ST. ALBANS

In the best part of the town.



A VERY WELL MAINTAINED RESIDENCE

with open outlook, 4 bedrooms, tiled kitchen and bathroom, 2 reception rooms, hall with cloakroom. Small well-stocked garden. Garages for 3 cars.

PRICE £5,750

WANTED

FOR THE FOLLOWING APPLICANTS:

Mr. A.S. A RESIDENCE with a minimum of 5 bedrooms. Preferably with character, in EAST HERTS.

Mr. J.V.D.B. Within travelling distance of London. 2-3 bedrooms, large garden. UP TO £5,000

Mrs. R.G. RESIDENCE IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 3-4 bedrooms. Stabling if possible. Small FARM CONSIDERED.

Mr. L.N.W. ASHRIDGE - BERKHAMSTED AREA. 4½ bedroomed house with modern refinements. UP TO £10,000.

HARPENDEN

37 minutes diesel service to St. Pancras.



CLOSE TO COMMON AND STANDING IN OWN GROUNDS OF 1 ACRE

Cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom (possible second). Garages for 3.

PRICE £10,250

23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

LOVELY KENT HOME AVAILABLE FURNISHED

40 mins. London. Ideal for daily travel. Unspoilt situation easy reach Wrotham.

SUPERBLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH FINE VIEWS OVER 200-ACRE ESTATE

7 bedrooms, 3 luxury bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms. Mains. Oil-fired central heating. Polished strip floors. Cottage. Garage and stabling block. Attractive timbered grounds. **ABOUT 5 ACRES**
RENT 20 gns. p.w. (up to 3 years) or FREEHOLD might be sold.

PICKED POSITION, SOUTH OF WESTERHAM

With unspoilt panoramic views.

In the lovely Crockham Hill district on the Surrey-Kent border. Ideally placed for daily travel with good train service from Oxford.

FINE MODERN HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall with cloakroom, spacious lounge, dining room, study and office. Full oil-fired central heating. Mains. Large garage and single garage. Easily maintained gardens with fine shrubs.

FREEHOLD WITH 4 ACRES. FURTHER LAND AVAILABLE

HERTS—ESSEX BORDER. 40 MINUTES LONDON. £6,500

In the favourite Bishop's Stortford district, near station. Ideal for the city man.

CHARMING WELL EQUIPPED MODERN HOUSE

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Mains. Central heating. 2 Garages. Attractive easily maintained gardens.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE

COUNTRY PROPERTIES URGENTLY REQUIRED

Ref. B.S. **SMART EASILY RUN MODERN HOUSE**

Within daily travelling distance in good residential district, such as: ESHER, EPSOM, CHIPSTEAD, KINGSWOOD, ADDINGTON PARK, KESTON PARK, BICKLEY, CHISLEHURST, WESTERHAM
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception room. Central heating. Secluded garden. In first-class order.

ABOUT £10,000 AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT PROPERTY

Ref. Montagu.

Active purchaser requires MODERN or CHARACTER HOUSE

Within 1 hour of Waterloo, Paddington or Marylebone.

Districts:

BUCKS (Beaconsfield, Amersham, The Chalfonts, Great Missenden, High Wycombe).
BERKS (Reading, Twyford, Maidenhead or Pangbourne liked).
W. SURREY-SUSSEX (Guildford, Haslemere, Godalming areas or Farnham area).
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. About 2 to 10 acres for seclusion with easily run garden.

PRICE ABOUT £12,000. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION MADE

Ref. Architect

Client requires an easily run CHARACTER HOUSE

within easy motoring distance of Bournemouth.

HAMPSHIRE WILTSHIRE OR DORSET

5-6 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms. Rural position or village house liked. Paddock. Garage for 2 cars.

Areas liked: WINCHESTER, STOCKBRIDGE, SALISBURY, DEVIZES, BLANDFORD, SHAFTESBURY, NEW FOREST, RINGWOOD, LYNTHURST.

GOOD PRICE PAID

WINCHESTER
FLEET, ALTON
FARNBOROUGH

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

HARTLEY WINTNEY
ALDERSHOT, ALRESFORD
ODIHAM (by appointment)

HAMPSHIRE—SURREY BORDER

A PICTURESQUE PERIOD COTTAGE

in a village and 3 miles from excellent town and main line station.



Recently the subject of considerable expenditure and ready for immediate occupation. It contains 3 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, hall, cloakroom, charming lounge, dining room, kitchen. Excellent area of garden ground with garage space. **POSSESSION £3,850**
Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

CLOSE TO HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE

On a bus route and 4 miles main line station.

AN ATTRACTIVE FAMILY RESIDENCE

Standing well back from the road in matured grounds (with a small area of rough land, in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRES,) containing:

6 bed and dressing rooms (3 h. and c.), 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, study or nursery.

2 GARAGES

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT

Main electricity, water and gas.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

£5,500

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

SOMERSET—DORSET BORDER

PLEASANT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

On outskirts of market town.



Enjoying charming views across the Dorset Hills, and in good condition throughout. 3 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary, dressing room, bathroom, drawing room, dining room, study, well equipped modern kitchen.

Oil-fired central heating throughout. All main services.

Level garden. Garage for 2.

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD

Winchester Office (Tel. 3388)

7, BROAD STREET,
WOKINGHAM
(Tel. 777-8 and 63)

MARTIN & POLE

INCORPORATING WATTS & SON (EST. 1846)

Also at READING (Tel. 50266)
CAVERSHAM (Tel. Reading 72877)
HIGH WYCOMBE (Tel. 3925)

WOKINGHAM, BERKSHIRE

ONE HOUR WATERLOO

ARCHITECT DESIGNED, ULTRA MODERN, DETACHED HOUSES

Centrally heated by duct-air unit and luxuriously equipped, including oak block floors, fitted wardrobes, completely insulated and "up-to-the-minute" kitchens. Delightfully situated less than one mile from station and shopping centre in attractive old-world market town, with excellent educational facilities, only 7 miles from Reading and approximately 32 miles from Hyde Park Corner.

3-BEDROOMED TYPE WITH HALF-TILED BATHROOM AND SHOWER. CLOAKS. 18-ft. 6-in. LOUNGE. DINING ROOM. FULLY EQUIPPED KITCHEN AND LARGE GARAGE.

4-BEDROOMED TYPE SIMILAR TO ABOVE, WITH 23-ft. LOUNGE.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. NO ROAD CHARGES.

EARLY POSSESSION IF REQUIRED

BUILDING SOCIETY MORTGAGES READILY AVAILABLE

Sole Wokingham Agents: MARTIN & POLE, as above.

CHARTERED
AUCTIONEERS

74, CASTLE STREET, FARNHAM, SURREY (Tel. Farnham 6221-3). And at ACKENDER HOUSE, BUTTS ROAD, ALTON, HAMPSHIRE (Tel. Alton 2401-2)

EGGAR & CO.

ESTATE
AGENTS

FRENSHAM, NEAR FARNHAM

ON A SECLUDED SITE, WITH ADJOINING PADDOCK



9 BEDROOMS
2 BATHROOMS
4 RECEPTION ROOMS

Main services.

PARTIAL CENTRAL
HEATING

GARAGES FOR 3

2½ ACRES
including
PADDOCK

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

at a date to be announced.

2 MILES SOUTH OF FARNHAM

IN PLEASANT RURAL SURROUNDINGS

Architect designed.

Three years old.

3 BEDROOMS
BATHROOM, HALL
2 RECEPTION
KITCHEN

Main services.

Woodblock floors.

DETACHED GARAGE

¼-ACRE GARDEN



FREEHOLD £4,450

Sole Agents.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

NEAR DORKING, SURREY

Close to golf course. Station 2 miles.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE IN CHARMING GROUNDS

3 RECEPTION ROOMS
BILLIARDS OR PLAYROOM

7 PRINCIPAL BED OR
DRESSING ROOMS

3 BATHROOMS AND
2 STAFF BEDROOMS

Oil-fired central heating.

Main water and electricity.



Recommended by the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (J.23265)

OUTBUILDINGS
4 GARAGES. STABLES

2 EXCELLENT MODERN COTTAGES

TIMBERED GARDEN
ORCHARD, WOODLAND AND
PADDOCKS

9 ACRES, ALL IN FIRST-CLASS
ORDER

VACANT POSSESSION

WILTSHIRE—GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDER

6 MILES FROM CIRENCESTER

FINE PERIOD HOUSE

Scheduled as of architectural interest and
situated in an attractive Cotswold type
village.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 BEDROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS

Main electricity and private water and drainage.

OUTSTANDING APPROACH
THROUGH GATE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS
Well laid out in timbered setting extending
in all to

ABOUT 4½ ACRES

UPSET PRICE £7,000

Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (Ref. RR.73394)

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1



MAIN HOUSE

Telegrams:
'Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London'



GATE HOUSE

MAYfair 6341
(15 lines)

KENT OFFICES
SEVENOAKS Tel. 2246
OTFORD Tel. 164
TUNBRIDGE WELLS Tel. 446

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SURREY OFFICES
OXTED Tel. 2241
REIGATE Tel. 5441

SEVENOAKS 4 MILES

Rural situation near village.

A COUNTRY COTTAGE OF CHARACTER

2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms,
bathroom, usual domestic offices.

Main water and electricity.

Modern drainage.

Garage and outbuildings.

Pleasant garden, 1/3 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

Owner's Agents: IBBETT,
MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125,
High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2246).

GODSTONE, SURREY

About 21 miles London, 3 miles Caterham Station.

CHARMING RESIDENCE in a delightful garden.

4 bedrooms, bathroom,
2/3 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING

GARAGE

Natural spring and waterfall in
grounds of 1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £6,600

Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY,
CARD & CO., Station Road East,
Oxted (Tel. 2241/2).

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

25 miles London, 3 miles Redhill.

RURAL SURREY

*Lovely unspoiled spot. Due south
aspect. Readily accessible.*

4/7 bed., bath., 3 rec., etc.

Main services.

1/2 ACRE (or more)

Eminently suitable private
occupation and modernising.

Vacant possession.

FREEHOLD £4,750

Recommended. Sole Agents:
IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD
AND CO., Reigate (Tel. 5441).



CHARMING BLACK AND WHITE ELIZABETHAN HOUSE

Heart of Kent Weald, near Goudhurst.

5 principal, 3 secondary bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, cloakroom, 3 recep-
tion rooms. Double garage.

NEW OIL-FIRED CENTRAL
HEATING

3/4 ACRE delightful garden.
More land and cottage available
if required.

£9,900 FREEHOLD WITH
POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by
IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD AND
CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge
Wells (Tel. 446/7).



33 SOUTH STREET,
WORTHING.

JORDAN & COOK

Telephone:
700

FINDON, SUSSEX — WORTHING 5 MILES

Beautiful position on the southern slope of the South Downs.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENTIAL, DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM OF 154 ACRES

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 sitting rooms, well-equipped kitchen. Double garage.

EXCELLENT RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS with cowhouse for 44. BAILIFF'S HOUSE. 3 COTTAGES. MAIN SERVICES

PRICE £35,000 FREEHOLD

Full particulars and photographs from JORDAN & COOK, 33, South Street, Worthing. Tel. 700.

BOURNEMOUTH
FOOLE
RINGWOOD

FOX & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1868

SOUTHAMPTON
BRIGHTON
WORTHING

MID-SUSSEX

Delightful rural position with magnificent views to the South Downs.

**EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE
WITH MOST PLEASING ELEVATIONS**



6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom and kitchen.

Main electricity and water. Modern drainage.

2 GARAGES

3 glasshouses.

Children's splash pool.

Hard tennis court.

Delightful secluded gardens and grounds extending to

ABOUT 5 ACRES

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 39201.

BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND ROMSEY

Occupying a pleasant rural position overlooking the Test Valley on the outskirts of a small village and within easy reach of bus services.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

At present arranged in number of flatlets or suites, ideal for flatlet house or family occupation.

12-13 ROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
DOMESTIC OFFICES, 8 GARAGES, 2 CHALETs

Main electricity and water.

Garden and adjoining paddock, **IN ALL 73/4 ACRES**

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 32-34, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 25155 (7 lines).

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF PURBECK

In delightful rural surroundings about 1 1/2 miles from old-world market town.

**MOST ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECT-DESIGNED
SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE
in immaculate order throughout.**



5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge (22 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in.), L-shaped dining-room/study (26 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft. by 12 ft. wide), kitchen/breakfast room, cloaks, entrance hall, flower room. Garage.

Central heating. Main electricity and water.

Extensive grounds, orchard and heathland about **5 ACRES**

PRICE £8,650 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 24242.

NEW FOREST MARKET TOWN

Salisbury 17 miles, Bournemouth 13 miles, Southampton 18 miles.

**A CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE-STYLE
RESIDENCE WITH LUCRATIVE MARKET
GARDEN**



In quiet side road convenient to bus and town. Ideal for retirement with a profitable hobby. Large lounge, dining room, large kitchen, study, down-stairs bedroom, cloakroom, 3 bedrooms and dressing room, bathroom. Garage. Very useful brick building for mushroom-growing with controlled electric heating. 2 greenhouses, large fruit cage, orchard, asparagus beds etc. **ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER**

All mains services including drainage.

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, New Forest Office, 12/14 High Street, Ringwood. Tel. 24 and 1124.

THAKEHAM

Amidst delightful rural surroundings on the outskirts of the picturesque village of Thakeham, yet only 12 miles from the coast.

CHARMING FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

3 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge with attractive brick fireplace, kitchen.

GARAGE

Useful range of outbuildings, including one built of brick and tiles measuring approximately 40 ft. by 16 ft. 9 in. with concrete floor.

Ideal for chickens or pigs.

Main water and electricity.

5 ACRES of grassland.



PRICE £4,950 FREEHOLD

Would sell with less land if required.

FOX & SONS, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel.: Worthing 6120 (4 lines).

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Splendidly situated on high ground with fine open views, readily accessible Southampton and Winchester, about 2 miles Bishop's Waltham.

SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In first-class decorative order, with sufficient land for profit or pleasure.

4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, KITCHEN WITH RAYBURN. RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS, INCLUDING GARAGES, STORES AND COWHOUSE

Garden, pasture and orchards, **JUST OVER 8 ACRES.**

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 32-34, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 25155 (7 lines).

DORSET

6 miles Poole harbour, 10 miles Bournemouth.

THIS RESIDENCE

stands on a hill and commands fine views. It is now being externally redecorated and painted.



The accommodation on 2 floors comprises 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, entrance hall, cloakroom, large kitchen.

Main services. Septic tank drainage.

The PLEASURE GARDENS have been laid out regardless of cost and have been most carefully maintained. Woodland, orchard, kitchen garden and paddocks **NEARLY 13 ACRES.**

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 24242.

CABLE:
"CHRISTLAND," NASSAU

H. G. CHRISTIE

REAL ESTATE

309 BAY STREET, NASSAU, BAHAMAS

P. O. BOX
164

ACREAGE

ISLANDS ESTATES

ESTATE MANAGEMENT

NASSAU HOME SITES

HOMES FOR SALE
AND RENT



ATTRACTIVE MODERN BUNGALOW COMPLETED IN 1958

Located in the delightful Westward Villas area on Cable Beach.

**ONLY MINUTES AWAY FROM GOLF
COURSE AND BEACHES**

Contains:

2 DOUBLE BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS,
LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN. SHELTERED ENTRANCE
PORCH AND REAR TERRACE, POWDER
ROOM

PRICE ON APPLICATION

INVEST IN THE BAHAMAS—NO LAND TAX—NO INHERITANCE TAX ON REAL ESTATE—NO INCOME TAX

TATE

ington 1490
rams:
te, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

32, 34 and 36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet,

Haslemere and Berkhamsted

DORSET COAST. ON SANDBANKS PENINSULA

(Close to sandy beach, local shops and buses. Bournemouth 5 miles (2½ hours Waterloo). Poole Harbour yachting facilities.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

Architect designed and very well planned with due south aspect.

MAINLY ON 2 FLOORS

Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms (one 24 ft. by 17 ft.), sun terrace, 6 bed and dressing rooms (basin in 5). Bathroom.

Top-floor playroom, etc., with extensive sea views.

GARAGE

All main services.

Easily kept garden, with lawns, etc., and attractive summerhouse.

FREEHOLD £7,750

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490, Extn. 810.

SOUTH CORNISH COAST

In a very pleasant position only 4 miles from Plymouth. Buses pass property.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE



2 RECEPTION ROOMS

4 BEDROOMS

Main services.

GARAGE

Delightful grounds with tennis lawn and miniature lake, in all about
1¾ ACRES

FREEHOLD £5,000

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490, Extn. 809.

DEVON COAST

LUXURY BUNGALOW. MODERN STABLING. 6½ ACRES

Fine views of coast line and moorlands.



Hall, Lounge, dining room, model kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity.

Main water very shortly.

Modern drainage.

Radiators

DOUBLE GARAGE

EXCELLENT STABLING

3 boxes, etc.

Pleasant garden about ½ acre, and 6 acres grassland.

FREEHOLD £5,250 AS A WHOLE OR £4,500 WITH ½ ACRE
Many fittings included.

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490, Extn. 809.

NORTH DEVON

WELL KNOWN FISHING AREA

A COMPLETELY RESTORED COTTAGE IN LOVELY COUNTRY

2 SITTING ROOMS, 3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM. GARAGE

Main electricity. Estate water.

PLEASANT GARDEN

NEARLY ½ ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,000

to include new carpets and curtains.

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490, Extn. 809.

SOUTH DEVON COAST

Near Paignton. Extensive views to Dartmoor and a glimpse of the sea.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

With entrance hall and cloakroom, 2 excellent reception rooms and sun lounge, 3 good bedrooms, sun roof, bathroom, etc.

LARGE GARAGE

GREENHOUSE

Useful outbuildings.

Charming garden with excellent lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all just over
½ ACRE



FREEHOLD £7,000

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490, Extn. 806.

LOVELY VIEWS OVER ST. LEONARD'S FOREST

In unspoilt country, yet convenient Horsham, Crawley, and Three Bridges. (London 40 minutes).

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED CHALET-STYLE RESIDENCE, BUILT 1939

Hall lounge (32 ft. by 15 ft.), dining room, fully tiled domestic offices, 4 bedrooms (basins), 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s services.

Oil-fired central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Attractive easily kept garden, orchard and paddock,

ABOUT 12 ACRES



FREEHOLD £8,000

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
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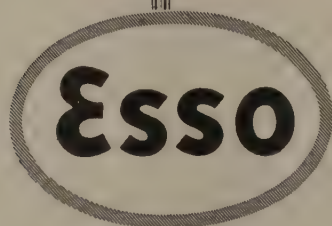
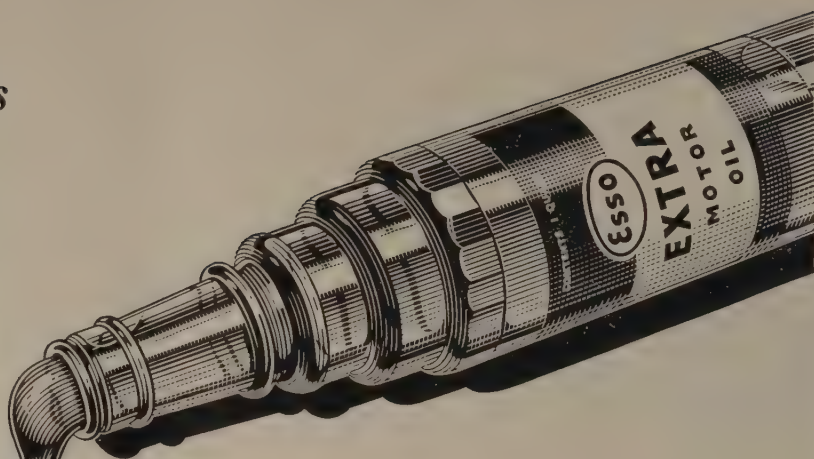
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COUNTRY LIFE

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Lenore

MISS JILL HEMBRY

Miss Jill Hembry, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McQ. Hembry, of 40, Ovington Square, S.W.3, is to be married to Mr. Richard Allerton, R.A.F., elder son of Air Commodore and Mrs. O. D. Allerton, of Rags Corner, Nether Wallop, Hampshire

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THE BATTLE FOR LAND

EFFORTS to guide policy aright on the increasingly important subject of land use in these islands have been handicapped by the lack of precise and trustworthy statistics. When the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Mr. Henry Brooke, addressed a local-government conference last June on the distribution of the total land area of this country for various uses, he said quite frankly: "For a complete and precise picture one would need comprehensive and accurate statistics covering a long period, and let me say straight away that they do not exist." It is this situation that endows with special interest and importance a book by Mr. Robin H. Best entitled *The Major Land Uses of Great Britain* and published by the University of London's Department of Agricultural Economics at Wye College, Ashford, Kent (price 10s. 6d.). It is described in a subtitle as "An evaluation of the conflicting records and estimates of land utilisation since 1900," but it provides more and brighter illumination than that definition might imply. Inevitably, it has much to say of the defects of past record-keeping. Until the planning legislation of 1947 came into force "no periodical, direct measure of urban land, or a substantial part of it, had been instituted." The quinquennial review required by the 1947 Act has remedied that weakness, but the result of such past neglect has meant that until recent years "any assessment of the national land-use pattern has had to be based entirely on rural land-uses." Even now, says Mr. Best, "we are still left with the situation that the only source of really comprehensive information for changes in land use is to be found in the agricultural returns made annually by farmers to the Ministry of Agriculture . . . and the Ministry itself admits that its figures can only be regarded as approximate."

Still, the care that Mr. Best has bestowed on his researches and calculations creates confidence in his picture of land use in the present century so far and his deductions with regard to the future. In the first half-century about 2,250,000 acres, or some 7 per cent. of the total agricultural area of England and Wales, have been turned over to other uses, owing chiefly to the rapid extension of the urban area and in some degree to afforestation and special uses. Mr. Best finds it conceivable that urban requirements of land will continue at present rates until a time towards the end of the century, if the predicted "levelling off" in our population takes place then. Forestry's requirements, he says, will certainly be greater than those of the first half century. At the end of the 1900s it is

probable that 5 to 6½ million acres of the total agricultural area of England and Wales will have passed to another use. This, says the author, "is a formidable figure by any reckoning." It is indeed, and its reduction is one of the most urgent problems of the immediate future. Hope may be derived from the fact that we now have some trustworthy figures from which trends can be deduced.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS FINANCE

IN connection with the enquiry by the Select Committee on Estimates into the methods of spending the £425,000 allocated by Parliament for the repair of historic country houses, the Country Landowners' Association has drawn the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention to the difficulties, alluded to in the latest report of the Historic Buildings Council, caused by the

THE YOUNGEST SHEPHERD

*I LIKE to think that on the holy night
When shepherds sped to greet the new-born light,
The youngest of the band was left behind
Under the singing stars the flock to mind.*

*Closer and closer drew the trustful sheep,
Warm-breathed and still, him company to keep,
His fire of sticks, cheering the watchful dark,
Reflecting in their eyes a borrowed spark.*

*And then towards the hospitable flame,
Gentle as once in Eden lost, there came
A lion and a bear, and at his side
Couched down, and all were friends at Christmas-tide.*

*And when the others, back from Bethlehem,
Told of the little Prince of Peace, to them
He told his tale, how love had come to bless
His humble duty and his loneliness.*

W. K. HOLMES.

time-lag between the approval of a grant and its payment. This averages two years and results chiefly from the difficulties of owners in raising their half of the cost, which is almost invariably much more than they envisaged when applying for the grant, and in making the detailed specifications for what is inevitably a complicated technical job. Meanwhile the cost of the work increases (the rise has been 20 per cent. in five years) and owners' ability to contribute is declining—from three-fifths in 1953-54 to a half in 1958. The results are that, as the Council's report put it, "our current work is always mortgaging the future some years ahead," the Government's share of the costs is becoming greater and owners' problems are increasing; and although the number of applications is rising—including a greater number of houses of outstanding importance—the Council is having to curtail the annual total value of its recommendations so as to honour past commitments. On the present annual allocation this can be done only by refusing, or delaying indefinitely, grants to buildings that deserve them, or by reducing the standard of repair below the high level of completeness that is the policy of the Ministry of Works. Though patching-up methods could no doubt reduce delays and costs in the first instance, it might prove more expensive in the long run. A wiser course, in view of the proved educative value and popularity of the Government's Historic Buildings policy, would be to increase the total allocation (originally £350,000, now £425,000, and expected to reach £500,000) by a figure adjusted from time to time to meet the arrears coming through the pipe line.

MONUMENTS OF INDUSTRY

THE Industrial Revolution changed the face of the world, yet its major monuments in this country (which invented it) are ignored and in danger. This was the main theme of the conference held recently by the Council for British Archaeology to discuss industrial archaeology—a term lately coined to describe the

comparatively new study of early industrial monuments. Britain has, among much else, the world's oldest steam-engine, the world's iron bridge, the world's oldest iron-framed bridge (the undoubted ancestors of modern architecture) and the world's oldest railway tunnel, the 150th anniversary of which was unnoticed this year. It has pioneer pottery blast-furnaces and engines of supreme historical interest; its early mills, warehouses, breweries, aqueducts, shipyard buildings and railway stations are often of great beauty as well as scarcely any of these monuments have a guaranteed future; few people know about them and more are being destroyed every day. This is to some extent inevitable, for industry has to modernise itself, and space for industrial areas is valuable. But we can allow the piecemeal destruction of all the marks of our industrial history. What is needed is a policy of preserving a small number of especially important or representative monuments, and ensuring that any others of interest are carefully recorded before they are destroyed. But who would carry out such a policy, and would pay for it? Certain industries are obvious potential custodians of their own monuments. But the Transport Commission, for instance, has little money to spare for such purposes. It would be only a logical extension of the Government's present policy if, in such cases, it were to concern itself with preserving industrial monuments, just as it already preserves historical monuments of a more accepted kind. It is encouraging to know that the Ministry of Works, prompted by the Ancient Monuments Board, has the situation under review at the moment.

CONTROLLING NOISE

IT can be said, of course, that as the Litter Act, 1958, was not preceded by a preliminary enquiry there can hardly be a need of the enquiry that the Government intends to set up to deal with the problem of noise before legislation is introduced. That the two problems are comparable is evident from the fact that the already in existence legislation designed to deal with noise, but it is plainly ineffective. The next measure must do the job effectively, even at the expense of some delay (which hope fervently will not be as lengthy as enquiries have imposed) the Government must act prudently in deciding upon a preliminary investigation. Meantime, there are public bodies and public-spirited industrial concerns which might anticipate the findings of the enquiry and contribute something at once to a state of greater peace at home. An example is provided by the B.B.C., whose less thoughtful customers are the cause of much unnecessary suffering from excessive amplification of their reception. They need more frequent reminders than the Corporation is accustomed to issue. The broadcast of regular requests to keep sets under reasonable control would do something to lessen the nuisance and to soothe those who have complained to the Corporation and been told to get their local authority to pass a by-law, as would make the offenders liable to prosecution.

TOWN TREES

THE problem of town trees is never more apparent than in the winter, when the extent of the tree lopper's decapitations is too visible. Public authorities are responsive very gradually to propaganda on this subject. The great difficulty is that authorities hesitate to dig out existing trees of excessive vigour (the planes and limes that an older generation believed were the only suitable trees for town and replace them with trees of more appropriate size and habit. The public do not always insist in this matter: there is a tremendous outcry when any tree is felled, even if it is in bad health or a much-lopped stump, and even if it is intended to replant with something more graceful. Another cause of unsightliness is that tree-loppers are often unskilled and cannot be bothered with the correct pruning methods which take more time and trouble. The work here is very much in the hands of the local authority, which should insist on the lopper being at least under the supervision of a skilled forester.



Leonard and Marjorie Gayton

PATTERN OF THATCH: SHORWELL, ISLE OF WIGHT

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By **IAN NIAL**

THERE is something of an outcry taking place against the peregrine falcon, I am told. It takes too many valuable racing pigeons, and pigeon fanciers would have it lawed. But I dare say that if I started a campaign against domestic pigeons, I could find considerable support from people who claim that they are fond of feeding where they couldn't, as woodpigeons are. If the whole thing got right out of hand, those who shot racing pigeons could sue the owners of the lands for damage to their crops and those who bred the birds could sue the farmers. The peregrine, unfortunately, has no friends, or very few who would speak for it and make a convincing case in its favour. Who but a fanatic wants to see a falcon sweeping across the crags? I am talking nonsense, of course. The peregrine has as much right to the wild as the racing pigeon. In my opinion, the peregrine performs a very useful service. It takes care of the pigeon that really isn't fit to survive, the one that strays and loses its sense of direction, the one that nine times out of ten would fall a prey to any one of half a dozen predators. It is no use pretending that the peregrine doesn't love a pigeon: it most certainly does. I have watched peregrines, time after time, bring racing pigeons a run for their money. They don't always manage to kill for the simple reason that they aren't always already in the land at the right altitude to stoop on the pigeon, and pigeons are by no means as simple as some of their owners. They know that they are in danger when they cross open terrain. They fly with considerable skill, following the contours of cliffs, using cover. Sometimes they fly low and sometimes they hug the skyline. Water pilots can learn a lot from the ways of the falcon and the pigeon. It would be a great shame, I think, if anyone paid much

attention to the blackening of the name of the peregrine. Homing pigeons have been the delight of many an honest man for as long as any of us can remember. It would be hard to say when the fancy first came into being, and the peregrine has made little impression, I think.

* * *

MENTIONING the ways of pigeons and falcons, T. A. Coward, in *The Birds of the British Isles*, said: "The rush of a stooping peregrine when heard at close quarters is like the sound of a rocket. I have seen a peregrine stand on the grass close to a bunch of widgeon which were crouching under the bank, waiting for them to rise and give it an opportunity, but the same tactics are not always employed, nor is the meal invariably secured. A homing pigeon crossing the Dee estuary was persistently chased, but by smart turns and repeated sudden drops almost to the marsh it succeeded in outwitting the much quicker bird."

I have a feeling that owners of grouse moors have a better case to make against the peregrine than anyone else, for surely the young grouse is the falcon's easier prey. Fortunately, people who have grouse moors see a little more of natural life than those who stand by pigeon lofts, or the peregrine would be going the way of the kite.

* * *

AFTER much hunting and scouring the countryside I found a supplier of poles. The post office had very little to say. Private matters are not the concern of a public undertaking. They had no poles to sell, except condemned poles. I wanted sound poles to hold my electricity cables in the wildest gale that might come, and I wanted them before spring. The

poles, when I located them, were forty miles away. I managed to get a haulier to bring them to my door. They were something over 25 feet in length, over 10 inches in diameter at the base and nearly 8 inches at the top. I was relieved to have them and rather appalled at their dimensions, but, as the lorryman said, they wouldn't rot through in a fortnight and I could hang out a string of signals or fairy lights if I had a mind to. In fact, I could learn to walk the tight-rope or build a hut at the top of any one of them.

I struggled to get one of them up the steps and into the court, using slings and rollers. One was enough. The contractor I have engaged to raise them and re-sling the cables promises to take care of the rest and tells me that I can sleep soundly o' nights, for he will have them up before the spring gales come. I dearly hope so. I never want to experience such a night again as the night when we had the Force 8 gale that blew down chimney-stacks and trees, sank fishing vessels and threatened to ruin the vinery, the cattle house and the potting shed. Incidentally, I had expected to find that the poles would be home-grown pines or spruce supplied from one of the Forestry Commission tracts, but they are described as being red fir, imported from somewhere abroad. It's an odd thing, but I had always thought we grew our own telegraph poles. Mine are supplied by a firm that supplies the Post Office, and I fancy most telegraph poles must be imported timber.

* * *

THE man with the ferret arrived at last. He was highly impressed with the vast labyrinth of holes along the cliff. Some of the holes are what might be called pop holes, places that act as temporary refuge for rabbits taking flight. Some, of course, are warrens, and nearly all the best burrows are in the tangles of undergrowth

that cover the face of the cliff. In these places, where the short, thick blackthorns grow and a network of briar and bramble makes it impossible for a man to go, the rabbits have it to themselves. Susy, the cairn, sometimes follows a run and gets hysterical at the hot scent, but she brings nothing out. The man with the ferret had brought his assistant with him, a little dot of a girl about five years of age. She, it seems, already knows how to peg out and lay a purse net across a rabbit hole. I was astonished, until I recalled that I set my first snare (and caught a hare) when I was five years of age.

The day was not, however, a good day for using a ferret. It was damp, and the underbrush was unfriendly to man and marking dog alike. Forgetting that a ferret must be worked in silence if possible or the rabbit will not bolt, I suggested that the rabbitier might like to clear the way to one or two of the better places, but he rightly showed no enthusiasm for this. His dog marked the burrows, but most of them were too big for the nets to cover them. More nets would be needed, I was told, and a bigger ferret. His associate in the business was an expert. Indeed, he lived by ferret and net—I made no remark about the lean years of myxomatosis—and would soon clear my land if given his head. He had a bigger ferret. I was shown the one

being tried that day, a three-month-old ferret, lemon in colour and not very active, judging from appearances.

* * *

THE associate had a much better specimen. The ferret he would bring next week was a polecat ferret "as big as a donkey." This formidable beast would shift anything, I was assured. I could only nod my head in agreement. A ferret as big as a donkey would have only one drawback, it seemed to me. It might get frustrated at not being able to get down the burrows and make an end of the two enthusiasts trying to clear my jungle of its rabbits, but I must wait and see.

On Sunday next the ferret as big as a donkey is being brought. I wonder what size bag it will come in. The ferret that was sadly put away after a blank round of the burrows was in a bag that had the name of my bank stamped upon it; it cost 17s. 6d., I was told. In all probability my bank manager, a true countryman, granted an overdraft for its purchase. I must warn him that repayment is being jeopardised by over-feeding the investment. Fat ferrets were never any good.

If the ferret didn't strike me as being very suitable for its task, I was much impressed

by the marking dog that searched the cliff. It was, I was told, a cross between a Labrador and a cocker spaniel. Marking dogs are something special. If I ever took to rabbit-catching a choice of dog would be a rough little terrier or one with a good nose. The best marking dog I ever saw was a fox terrier, or at least a dog with a lot of fox terrier in it, and where that dog didn't mark it was a waste of time to seek a rabbit. The marking dog, as distinct from a gun-dog, is a unique animal. It has a nose of great intelligence; it is never noisy; it never scratches or gives the game away, and it is constantly alert.

The marking dog that has to be persuaded to move on is better than the carefree animal that runs from one thing to another. More hard words and bitter quarrels have taken place over good marking dogs than over gun-dogs, and this is saying quite a lot. A cross between a spaniel and a Labrador is a good combination, although the result may be a little large. A cocker cannot be beaten for its nose, and a Labrador has everything to recommend it in being strong and smooth-coated. If the result were a dog bigger than a showbench cocker I think I should hasten to own one, and grant my son's wish to keep a ferret and master our own rabbit problem.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF GAMING

By HOOLE JACKSON

THE last casino operating under the British flag in Europe finally closed on the island of Heligoland in 1871. The roulette and card-tables there had continued in use, if on a lesser scale, after an edict against play issued by the Governor in 1856, following a complaint from a correspondent of *The Times* who was outraged to find that the Acts that had ended gaming-houses in Britain in 1845, and betting-houses in 1853, had left a loophole which permitted roulette and card-games to be enjoyed by the British garrison of the island, and

the swarm of visitors to whom it was a convenient northern Monte Carlo. The bitter fight between the anti-gamblers and the gamblers lasted from the close of the 18th century until gaming and betting as the Georgians knew it had been swept first from England, then from France, and finally from Germany; resulting in the birth of Monte Carlo on a rock as desolate almost as the heights of Heligoland.

With the swing of the pendulum now in the opposite direction, and a Betting Bill before the House, it is both amusing and informative

to take a light glance at the scene in the 18th and early 19th centuries. There is no question about the popularity of gaming and betting from Royalty down to people in the meanest streets. Gaming of all kinds was the prime amusement of taverns frequented by musketeers and civilians, sailors and landmen; horse-racing had developed from its early and primitive form since the time of Charles II into ever more organised events, with a corresponding growth in betting on and off the track, and also increasing number of race-courses.



THE CARD ROOM AT BROOKS'S CLUB, BY ROWLANDSON. "The great and famous clubs founded fortunes in the gaming age"



THE INTERIOR OF A MODERN HELL, BY CRUICKSHANK (1824). "London was one vast series of clubs and an infinite variety of gaming and betting premises"

Charles II himself rode in races, notably in 1671 when, astride a red cock, he was beaten. Bells, the traditional symbol of winged feet and hoofs, gave place to bowls or cups, on which the pedigree and merits of the winning horse were usually inscribed, and it was not long before the wagers of gentlemen were emulated by others on horseback, and their followers and friends followed the way to the professional bookmaker and the betting-shops.

The cauldron of this method of gathering (and losing) riches seethed and bubbled with amazing characters drawn to the faro, hazard and baccarat tables; highwaymen staked their lives won at pistol-point against the wagers of gentlemen; women devotees became notoriously hypnotised by gaming that they took the title of *Faro's Daughters*; among them were the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Buckinghamshire, Lady Archer and the gaming-house keeper, Mrs. Concannon, who emigrated to Paris when gaming-houses became illegal in Britain.

Whist and four-handed cribbage played for stakes became popular early in the 18th century, and it is interesting to note that E.O., the forerunner of roulette, so familiar in the casinos of Rowlandson, had its greatest permanent London site in the gaming-house of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Atkinson under the Piazza of St. James's Garden. This was a most luxurious gaming-house, famous for its choice dinners; an invitation-card from the Atkinsons was held on this account by those who seemed willing to lose money as part of their entertainment. The proprietors made handsome fortune, and must have been among the first to inaugurate a system for those who lost heavily, by which a sum to make them start again was placed in their hands; M. de la Roche, who founded Monte Carlo, also provided gamblers with the means to travel home and a little cash, requiring no security beyond a "pay me when you are in funds again" verbal injunction and this debt of honour.

The gaming and betting scene in the closing years of the 18th century almost defies description. London was one vast series of clubs, gaming houses, "hells" and an infinite variety of gaming and betting premises which probably served equally unflattering but highly popular purposes. Billiard-rooms were haunted by swaggering swordsmen and bullies whose names were famous throughout the gaming world. So were the tennis-courts, which the notorious

Dick England frequented to pick his "pigeons," while the villainous Tiger (Captain) Roche was the dread of billiard-players.

Gentlemen, tradesmen, lawyers, clerks and servants were all drawn into the golden orbit, as the gaming age surged to its height, and then ebbed to its fall. Employment in the business was coveted by those who knew how high the wages were and how lucrative the tips and other largesse.

The visitor to the large gaming-house was admitted by the porter, almost invariably an ex-soldier—a tradition continued by the theatres and, in our own time, by the cinema, as well as restaurants and hotels. The usher then lighted the visitor to the gaming-rooms, where there was usually another ex-soldier, but this time a broken-down officer who had not lost his skill with the sword, and whose name and reputation were sufficient to awe any awkward customer or protesting player into submission.

The dun, as he was called, was there to see that all money lost in play was promptly paid; and the room also had one or more decoys, with money for play in their pockets provided by the management, who idled about the room as if they were gentlemen players and induced newcomers to sit down to table. It is amusing to note that these were also watched in their turn by an unobtrusive idler, who saw to it that none of the puffs, as the decoys were known, pocketed any of the money provided by the management.

The last decade of the reign of George II saw the first full surge of the amazing gaming-fever which thereafter swept through London, and most other towns in England, with epidemic speed. Names that have become familiar even to those who know little of gaming and the fashionable haunts of the 18th century ring down to us from this extraordinary period, such as Beau Nash, dandy of the dice-box as well as of society, and Lord Chesterfield, who



A GAMING SCENE, BY ROWLANDSON. "The cauldron of this method of gathering (and losing) riches seethed with amazing characters"



GAMBLING AT MONTE CARLO AT THE END OF THE 19th CENTURY. Monte Carlo was founded about 1860, after an anti-gambling crusade had swept across Britain, France and Germany

out of his winnings built the famous houses at Bath which perpetuate his name.

The great and famous clubs, many of which are still familiar, founded fortunes in the gaming age. Crockford's, White's and Brooks's—these and others were woven into the texture of the time. Crockford's was the most famous of all the gaming-clubs. These clubs, and also the gaming-houses, were open all day and all night, even as late as 1838. Then came the public outcry against gaming and the Select Committee of 1844 on gaming—before whom Crockford gave evidence, among others—made its report, resulting in the passing of the Act of 1845 amending the law against games and wagers, most of all against hazard, which had ruined so many.

No sooner had the gaming-houses closed than the betting-shops came into being, probably because of some legal loophole. The first opened its doors in London in 1847, and by 1851 there were more than four hundred in London alone. The shops have interest to-day, now that such places in modern form are likely to open again after being suppressed for over one hundred years. These bygone shops catered for the wealthy and the working man. Apparently they were able to display the rise and fall of the odds, and the small room, the pavement outside, and other points of vantage were thronged. The district around Drury Lane was notoriously thick with betting-shops of the regular kind. There were others which opened only before the bigger race-meetings, and many of these were of the most fraudulent kind. This resulted in the trade's trying to reform itself, and businessmen of reputation were co-opted on to the boards of small companies, which promised clients an honest deal.

Despite this, so many of the owners defaulted with the money placed with them that betting-shops dug their own graves in less than ten years; and when a popular and previously honest betting-shop owner and tobacco purveyor absconded with over £25,000, it was the climax of a number of such scandals, and the end was sure. The Act of July, 1853, suppressed the betting-houses.

The great gaming-age was dead in Britain. The Continent reaped the harvest lost this side

of the Channel, and notorious gaming-house owners started anew in French cities and resorts. Then the anti-gaming fever swept France, and drove the roulette-boards and croupiers to Germany, where the famous gaming-centres at Baden, Wiesbaden, Ems and Homburg were founded, until they also were swamped by the still rising tide of the anti-gaming forces. Blanc, first driven from France to found casinos in Germany and bring Homburg from obscurity to fame as a great spa and gaming centre, was banished from this Eldorado—

found a still greater empire gaming on a bare rock in Monaco.

As Monte Carlo rose to power the last stand of gaming under the Union Jack was taking place on Heligoland, which, tradition has it, was one of the places considered by M. Blanc as a refuge after leaving Germany. Others considered were St. Moritz and little Andorra.

In choosing Monte Carlo M. Blanc burgeoned rapidly to fame from the modest home on the bare rock where two roulette-tables and one of *trente-et-quarante* were the first foundations in 1858. Within six years the first Casino and the earliest Hôtel de Paris were dominating the old Plateau des Spelugues (plain of robbers). Soon this would be the rendezvous of those who loved gaming, of the royal and distinguished; and Monaco rose from poverty to wealth. Monte Carlo, its new name in Europe, was built as Blanc is said to have remarked "by the anti-gamblers."

The story of the new age of wider gaming will lack the picturesque of the Georgian buck and dandies, the raffish, 'swash-buckling' captains, the lovely duchesses and gorgeous flunkeys but also, surely, the ruin and degradation.



DEEP PLAY, AN ETCHING BY PHIZ

BIRD-WATCHING AT DELPHI

By T. C. SMOUT

NO the lover of beauty and antiquity, what country in the world can equal Greece? And what place in Greece is more imitative than the sacred gorges of Delphi, where Apollo once held sway over the entire world? But even if Delphi had had no Greeks, it would still deserve to be a place of pilgrimage to the bird-watcher.

The situation of Delphi makes it ideal for bird-watching. The village and the ancient ruins themselves are perched half-way up an immense crag rises in two steps from the plain at sea-level to a height of over 3,000 feet. Above and beyond the crag stands Mount Parnassus, and the local guide-books understandably describe the approach as dangerous to the presumptuous tourist. Below, like a great emerald-green sea, hemmed in on every side but one by other steep cliffs, lies a forest of pines; just visible beyond it stretches the ultramarine arm of the true sea, the Gulf of Corinth, which, before the construction of the precipitous mule road, was the only way to the world beyond. And the village itself is a patch of parched heaths and scrub of Mediterranean pine, grazed by goats and asses, and partially cleared by peasants attempting to raise sparse crops of grain. Each part has its own attraction to different bird-watchers, and the various habitats are so close that it is easy for the bird-watcher to seek out characteristic species.

The best way to get an introduction to the birds of Delphi is to lunch on the balcony of one of the restaurants overlooking the rim of the gorge looking the forest. It is a good plan to watch the birds for hints, for nothing comes up or down without attracting the attention of the unblinking guardians. They tumble off their ledges of black pebbles to torment the little parties of kestrels that nest in the gorges and fly out to feed over the plain. They are high to mob the peregrines or lanners which sometimes come cruising above the gorge after a party of rock doves. Once they even took on a young golden eagle that passed leisurely by, in some indifference to the flurry of croaking crows, which it dwarfed as a buzzard might. It is worth keeping a special eye for the short-toed eagle, a beautiful, very rare, rather buzzard-like eagle; it is he who tortoises, and, according to a legend, slew Phylus by dropping one from a great height on the poet's bald and rock-like head. Sometimes the ravens surrender the watch to the scot-billed choughs, and, in the evenings, flocks of crag martins and alpine swifts come to roost in the cliffs of the gorge. There is always something going on, something unexpected and something exciting, which makes every meal an ornithological delight.

The most memorable of Delphi's birds are, however, the vultures. The griffon is the commonest and is everywhere—over the crags, over the village, over the forest, now almost invisible in immense height, now terrifyingly near at hand, sailing on vast square wings with long extended like fingers, and always waiting for a death. These were the real birds of Delphi, part of the omens, and accustomed by centuries circling above the temple to sway the fates of states. "I do not care," said Odysseus in the *Iliad*, "if they fly from the western sky or out of the rising sun." Remember the story of Troy and, when you see them to-day circling over Delphi's ruins, do not regard them as

Tourists do, in fact, often stop and wonder what sort of bird they are. Even those who might be expected to be appreciative make mistakes. It is told that when Byron and his radical friend Hobhouse came to Delphi in the early 19th century, they saw several immense birds over the temple. "Eagles," said Byron. "Buzzards," said Hobhouse. Those were lean days for ornithology.

Rarer than the griffon, and still more majestic, the lammergeyer or bearded vulture also haunts these gorges. This species has become so scarce in Western Europe, and is so closely restricted to remote mountain ranges, that it would be worth while going to Delphi just to see it.

of extraordinary antiquity. The perfectly proportioned wings, fully eight feet from tip to tip, were held motionless, and the only movement was an occasional twist of its oar-shaped tail, acting as a rudder on the long glide through the invisible river of air. We never saw a lammergeyer move its wings; the griffons, and the Egyptian and black vultures that were also present, gave occasional heavy flaps to keep themselves up, but the lammergeyer's mastery was unsurpassable.

After contemplation of such giants, the small birds are sometimes a relief. No walk, however short, could be dull at Delphi. The dry heaths were alive with black-eared wheatears, crested larks, tawny pipits and the rare



THE BARE HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING THE RUINS OF DELPHI IN GREECE. "Even if Delphi had had no gods and no Greeks, it would still deserve to be a place of pilgrimage to the bird-watcher"

Our dinner balcony was the best lookout for the lammergeyer, and one day one came along the edge of the cliffs not 50 yards from our table and at eye level. It was like no bird—it was the winged messenger of a god, its eye bright and fierce. Either side of the curved bill hung the two drooping beards, imparting an air

Cretzschmar's bunting, the male of which has an attractive plumage of cold blue and orange.

The scrub and forest abounded with sombre tits and woodchat shrikes, and a truly amazing list of warblers, of which olivaceous, olivetree, melodious, subalpine, Sardinian, Orphean, barred and spectacled were only the most interesting. The temple ruins attracted both gaudy species of the rock thrush, and that imp among birds, the rock nuthatch. He is a close relative of our own familiar tree-climbing species, but a lover of rocks and ruins—there was, for example, a pair nesting behind the damaged frieze of the Athenian Treasury. All day, even in the full heat of the afternoon when other small birds were silent and sulking, the rock nuthatch was making the sacred stones ring with his irreverent imitations and improvisations, now reminiscent of a willow wren, now the shrill chatter of a kestrel, now the flutes of a blackbird, but most often with golden musical cascades that were all its own. It was hard to hear it and not to think of Pan.

But the gods have another bird to call their own. The visitor will be lucky to find it: we saw it one morning in the sacred forest—a warbler, pale silvery green all over, exactly the colour of olive leaves in the Mediterranean sunlight. There is nothing like it described in the books, or lying among the museum skins we searched on our return—nothing in the world. Experts tell us it was probably a colour mutation of the olivaceous warbler. We, who have been to Delphi and drunk of its sacred waters, cherish other ideas.

RHYME FOR A FARMER

*INTO his eager hand
Tumble the fruits of the earth.
It is his due, he says. At his command
Do not ten ears of corn now grow
Where there was one? And has not every field
Stepped up its yield
Without the wasteful pause for fallow? Wise
Beyond his fathers, he
Scoffs at their husbandry
Whose simple rule it was
To love the land.
But love is a word not found to-day
In the farmer's dictionary.
He farms to a blue-print; buys
Power by the drum, fertility by the sack;
And sees no augury
In the small creatures under his charge
In hedge and ditch and verge.
Wryly he smiles should he be told
That the last word
May yet be with the homeless bird
Driven before his stubble fires and the insect at bay
Drenched in the poison showered from his spray.*

C. HENRY WARREN.

A GREAT COUNTESS OF THE NORTH COUNTRY

By GEOFFREY N. WRIGHT

FEW women of English history have left behind them so many visible marks of their achievements as Lady Anne Clifford, of Skipton, in Yorkshire. For almost three-quarters of the 17th century she dominated the vast estates she had inherited in the Pennine country of the north-west. Writing about her, at the beginning of the last century, the great historian, Dr. Whitaker, remarks: "She was the oldest, but most independent courtier in the Kingdom; had known and admired Queen Elizabeth; had refused what she deemed an iniquitous award by King James; rebuilt her dismantled castles in defiance of Cromwell; and repelled with disdain, the interposition of a profligate minister under Charles II."

She was descended from three centuries of noble stock. Robert, the first of the Cliffords and a friend of Edward I, chose to live at Skipton because it was handy for him to fight the Scots—which he did until his death at Bannockburn in 1314. The fighting Cliffords were famous throughout the North Country. Lady Anne's father was George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, known as the Sailor Earl, who was one of the great Elizabethans. He was an adventurer who went with Raleigh to the Spanish Main; he commanded the strongest vessel against the Armada and always chose the heaviest part of the fighting.

An earlier ancestor was Henry Clifford, known as the Shepherd Lord. As a boy he had been taken away for safety during the Wars of the Roses and brought up as a peasant, by his old nurse, in a shepherd's hut in the wild Cumberland fells. In 1485, when it was safe, he returned to claim his estates in Westmorland and Skipton Castle itself. But he preferred to live quietly at Barden Tower, in Wharfedale,

and while there he became very friendly with the Augustinian monks at Bolton Abbey near-by and studied astronomy with them. He was the gentlest of all the fighting Cliffords, this Shepherd Lord, and when the time came for action he was ready, and led the yeomen of Craven into battle on Flodden Field in 1513.

she was determined to put them into good order. Although she had been widowed a second time she started a vast reconstruction programme. Defying Cromwell, she restored her castles Appleby, Brough, Brougham and Pendragon all in Westmorland, together with Skipton itself. In addition to these she restored

It is of him that Worth wrote:

*Love had he found in
where poor men lie;
His daily teachers had
woods and rills,
The silence that is the
sky,
The sleep that is among
lonely hills.*

Lady Anne Clifford born at Skipton Castle in 1590 and could claim relationship with many of England's great families — Percys, Howards, Cecils, Whartons, Lowthers, Dudleys among them. Her grandmother, Eleanor Brandon, was niece of Henry VIII. By generations of mortal greatness by ancestry and inheritance was the noble heir. She married twice, first to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, to whom she lived at Knole, Kent and by whom she had two daughters, and second to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. But it was not until after the Civil War that her genius really showed itself.

Her own home, Skipton Castle, held out for the King three years, but had eventually like all her other castles, been subjugated and either dismantled or partly ruined. She restored a major part of the fine gateway and the family motto of the Cliffords, *Desormais*, is outlined in stone high over it.

It had taken her a 30-year struggle to obtain her rightful estates from her uncle, and having fought so long for the



LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF DORSET, PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY (1590-1676), BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST. She owned great estates in the north of England and did much rebuilding of castles and churches there



THE GATEWAY OF SKIPTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE, RESTORED BY LADY ANNE CLIFFORD 1651-2. Skipton, where Lady Anne was born, was the home of the Cliffords for over 300 years. (Right) LADY ANNE'S MONUMENT IN APPLEBY CHURCH, WESTMORLAND. On it are carved the coats-of-arms of all the great families to which she was related



ilt seven churches or
els — at Skipton,
eby and Bongate
Appleby), at Mal-
ing and Brougham in
morland, at Nine
s and at Barden in
shire. Barden Tower,
Wharfedale, was made
table again, and as
xample of Lady Anne's
ghtfulness to her im-
rished tenants, she
in 1653 in Appleby
almshouses for the
ws on her estates.
e are still in use and
known as St. Anne's
pital. Thirteen widows
there, in the cottages
round a quadrangle,
twice weekly services
held in the little chapel.
his respect Lady Anne
following the example
her mother, who 60
s earlier had founded
almshouse in Skipton.
It is only 70 miles
Skipton in Craven
rougham in Westmor-
but in those days



BARDEN TOWER, WHARFEDALE, YORKSHIRE. This was one of the Clifford homes restored by Lady Anne Clifford



**THE COUNTESS'S PILLAR, A MILE
FROM BROUGHAM, WESTMORLAND.**
was built by Lady Anne Clifford in 1656
to commemorate her last meeting with her
mother, in 1616

journey must have taken several days. For
y Anne travelled like royalty, by a horse
er, with a train of up to 50 in attendance on
The country was wild, the tracks were
gh and lonely and progress must have been
y slow indeed. It is considered that these
neys which Lady Anne made throughout
domains were probably carried out in spring
utumn, and that she may have trespassed
n the hospitality of some of her friends in
area for an occasional night's stay. When
happened, it was customary for her to
sent her host or hostess with a door-lock,
le by George Dent of Appleby at £1.
As she moved thus about her lands she
oubtedly used her authority to settle any
l disputes which may have arisen. She was
conscious of her noble birth and ancestry,
ghty and high-handed, most knowledgeable
er rights, and, indeed, the rights of others,
she had a fine head for business and

organisation. This is obvious from the suc-
cessful way in which she carried out her restora-
tion programme so quickly and thoroughly.

She demanded fairness from others even as
she dispensed it herself. Once a member of a
family on one of her estates refused to pay her
the annual fee of one hen for some right or
other. So she took her opponent to court over
it, won her case, obtained the hen and then
invited her opponent home to help her to eat it.
On another occasion a Secretary of State to
King Charles II wrote to her, naming a certain
person as Parliamentary candidate for the
pocket borough of Appleby, which was Lady
Anne's right. She replied: "I have been bullied
by a usurper. I have been neglected by a
court. But I will not be dictated to by a
subject: your man shan't stand. Anne, Dorset,
Pembroke and Montgomery."

Her diaries reveal her as a very human per-
son, and one who lived herself most frugally, but
who was generous to others, especially tenants.
She recorded in stone her widespread building
activities, frequently with inscriptions suitably
placed, and always the Clifford coat-of-arms.
They can be seen to-day, three centuries after
Lady Anne's activities, these castles, churches

and almshouses, lasting memorials to her great-
ness. But not all are big and massive. By the
roadside near Brougham is the Countess Pillar,
erected in 1656 to commemorate Lady Anne
Clifford's last meeting with her mother on
April 2, 1616, and providing an annuity of £4
to be paid on that date each year to the
parishioners of Brougham.

She died at Brougham Castle in 1676, and
is buried, with her mother, in one of the churches
she restored, Appleby. The rest of the Cliffords
are buried in Skipton Church. Her pride in her
ancestry and her noble connections is again
evidenced by the enormous tablet close to
her vault in Appleby Church, for on it are
the coats-of-arms and names of all the great
families to which she was related. After her
death the castle and honour of Skipton were
settled on her grandsons (she had two daughters
by her first husband). Skipton Castle is still the
property of a descendant of the Cliffords, Lord
Hothfield, although he lives at Appleby Castle.
Lady Anne's final act of defiance was on her
coffin, on which was engraved: "High Sheriffess
by inheritance of ye County of Westmorland."

*First illustration, National Portrait Gallery;
the remainder by the author.*



BROUGH CASTLE, WESTMORLAND, WHICH WAS RESTORED BY LADY ANNE

LOOKING AFTER FLOWERING SHRUBS

By MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH

FLOWERING shrubs need no routine attention from unskilled operatives, but they do benefit greatly from an individual annual check-up by their owners. Each species has its own particular disease or weakness and its own special needs.

Early spring is a good time to look over the shrubs and make good the ravages of winter. Let us say that we are examining heaths and heathers. Many of these, unlike certain ideal flowering shrubs, do not grow more effective and beautiful every year. Unless they are trimmed annually, in time they sprawllopsidedly and carry large areas of dead wood. But the trimming has to be slight and regularly done, or the plant is apt to die out of hand. As the best varieties are always scarce and hard to come by, and take some years to attain their prime, great care has to be taken to help them by the lightest snipping to build up gradually into firm symmetrical mounds of flower and foliage. Nothing else needs to be done; above all, no feeding, for the poorer and more acid the soil the healthier and less weed infested are both heaths and heathers, and the thicker the planting (provided that they are singly interspersed among lithospermums, helianthemums, dwarf genistas, etc.) the less winter damage they will suffer.

On my heathy slopes dwarf flowering quinces (or *Chaenomeles*) appear, and last winter saw the ruin of all of a dozen shapely little bushes laden with promising flower buds. For once I was able to observe the destruction actually in progress, but nearing completion. The unusually calm spell of weather was the cause, in a way. For each flowering quince bush has, suspended, a metal bird-scarer which flashes and rattles in the most fearsome manner whenever the wind blows. But during the long flat calm the scarers were motionless and I watched a gang of gorged bullfinches massacring the last of the flower buds within a few inches of them. Bushes that had black cotton thread as well as scarers were unspoiled, so for safety we should shroud our bushes with the invisible thread. This hinders pruning, but it can't be helped. I prune off any young suckers from the base at ground level and shorten back all strong



FLOWER OF THE TREE PEONY TAMA-FUYO, WHICH IS AN EASY PREY FOR FUNGUS MOULDS. Die-back should be removed and dead leaves should be cleared away from near the plant

young flowerless shoots to within two buds of the older wood. The varieties Knap Hill Scarlet, Simonii and Rowallane are particularly effective.

The proprietor may next be confronted by a moutan, or tree peony—a shrub of very different character from the preceding. In winter only a few gaunt brown sticks remain to mark the spot where, in late spring, the gorgeous exotic bush flaunted its beautiful vivid foliage and immense fragrant flowers. In March bright red buds peep out, so that, with great care and a little light scraping here and there, we may ascertain what is live wood and what is dead. There is always some die-back, even in the wild;

it is the nature of the plant. But this is best removed whenever seen because it offers an entry for the botrytis fungus, the one disease that affects this otherwise almost indestructible shrub. Like the rose, it needs moist soil and hence often does better on clay than on the hotter sands. In the fall the wise moutan grower is careful to remove its own dead leaves from near the plant as these are easy meat for botrytis, which can spread to the stems.

The next subject may be a rhododendron, and this equally fine shrub has also its own special problems. The worst is when it is a grafted plant growing on the ponticum rootstock. Sooner or later the wild purple sends up stems from the roots that smother out the better variety, unless the owner is on his guard and chops them off with a sharp spade just below ground level. Where rhododendrons are planted up solidly in beds by themselves all sorts of other troubles

and pests occur that seldom affect bushes planted singly, interspersed among other flowering shrubs as they should be. One of the worst is bud-blast—a fungus that kills the flower and then runs on to infect the growth shoot and the next flower bud. Whenever possible infected bud, which can be detected by black hairs growing from the scales, should be cut off with six inches of stem below it and burnt. In large, old concentrations the position is grave, as so far no practicable cure has been evolved.

The chief pest, rhododendron fly, is evidenced by rusty red marks on the undersides of the leaves. A cloud of insecticidal dust blown up to catch the undersurface of the leaves in late May and through June usually dispels it of this.

Rhododendrons can be grown to exuberant health without any weeding work by keeping a mulch of six inches of fallen leaves constant over their ground with the aid of a foot-high wire-netting enclosure.

From rhododendrons it is but a short step to azaleas. Their worst enemy is lichen. With the deciduous species this can be removed by very careful tar-oil spraying in December, but provided the plants are not grafted ones, cutting out the oldest and most infested stems often helps in keeping the wood young enough to grow ahead of the lichen.

In heavy soils azaleas are often in trouble from suffocation: the clay gets above the feeding roots and the plant soon dwindles and dies. The remedy is to dig the plant up, no matter at what time of year—care being taken to preserve the root-ball intact, and to reset this surrounded only by peat and sand mixture so that the upper surface of the root-ball is one inch, only, below soil level. An additional inch of peat and sand over the root-ball will then level up nicely and the plant should start growing properly. The sickliest deciduous azaleas are grafted Mollises; even on their own roots many of the older varieties of these dwindle and die, but my modern hybrids grow like wildfire.

Roses are among the more demanding flowering shrubs. Just before Christmas I like to cut out any very old wood at ground level and shorten any straggling branches, but winter gales are very apt to loosen any really big rose bush in the ground. It is for this season that for the shrub bed, I have discarded the six-foot hybrid musks in favour of the m



BUD-BLAST, A FUNGUS OF RHODODENDRONS. It infects the growth shoot and the next flower bud. Infected buds should be cut off, with six inches of stem below them, and burnt



DOUBLE-FLOWERED PURPLE CATAWBA RHODODENDRON FASTUOSUM. It is very susceptible to rhododendron fly. Insecticidal dust blown on to the undersurface of leaves in late May usually disposes of this pest

flowering four-foot modern floribundas and, busily enough, the old-fashioned two-foot bushes, which are far too effective as late spring dwarf bushes ever to be discarded.

In early spring, then, when looking over the bushes interspersed among other flowering bushes, we should see that they are firm in the ground and cut out any dead or dying wood, the routine pruning to limit size, which is necessary in the old-fashioned rose-bed, is mere preparation for the free-grown shrub on its own. Allow no space for the roses in the shrub. A rose can only too easily tear the leaves of anything that gets in its way.

Next we may consider that important late-spring flowering shrub, the hydrangea. The pruning required is to cut out the two oldest stems at ground level every three years; if desired, remove the dead centre branch and the three forks characteristic of the older bushes. Shortening only removes the flower for the season, so should never be done. Pruning, of course, refers to a proper outdoor variety such as *Vibraye*; indoor varieties are either sent to someone with a garden on the west coast, or burnt, to avoid a lifetime of disappointment.

So long as the authorities at public parks and gardens go on buying lime, secateurs and shovels and allowing men with hobnailed boots to dig around with spades among the shrubs in the beds, we shall not expect to see recently grown magnolias or dogwoods in such places. The private owner, however, can protect his charges from such dangers and can therefore keep the young trees along extraordinarily well with the formula: moist soil, part shade, clear sky overhead, continuously maintained free of fallen leaves and bracken. Both genera, in short, are forest dwellers and thus need these conditions if their potentialities are to be developed into their proper spectacular ornamental features within a reasonable time.

Of the magnolias, the common pale magenta *soulangiana* is really less effective as garden furniture than *M. sieboldii* with its extraordinarily prolonged production of fragrant yellow chalice-like flowers that stimulate the flower-lover to frenzy from May to July.

The dogwoods, represented by *Cornus nuttallii* for spring and *C. kousa* for midsummer effect, are less brittle than magnolias, but hang fire even more hopelessly in exposed, dry places. A few more trees planted around will often stimulate them markedly into proper growth.

Now we come to philadelphus, and what a pity it is that such delightful, fragrant flowers should be borne on such a scarecrow framework! Of these, far the best-looking flowering bush that I know is the hybrid variety *Belle Etoile*, but, though it is a small, compact grower, the shape is one of the worst and, just as one is about to

cut away the scruffiest branch, as often as not it will be found that the one fine young shoot that the plant possesses grows right out of the middle of it.

Finally, let us consider *Hypericum* *Hidcote*. Some have counselled the pruning of this curious hybrid, but I have found that this merely turns a gloriously healthful six-foot-wide bush—covered with a succession of magnificent flowers from early July to October—into a decrepit bundle of snags whose morale appears to be shattered for ever. So my advice must be: do not prune *Hypericum* *Hidcote*.



CORNUS KOUSA CHINENSIS, THE CHINESE DOGWOOD. Moist soil, part shade, clear sky overhead and mulch of fallen leaves and bracken are its needs

TALKING ABOUT SALE-ROOMS

SAINTS, KINGS AND COMMONERS

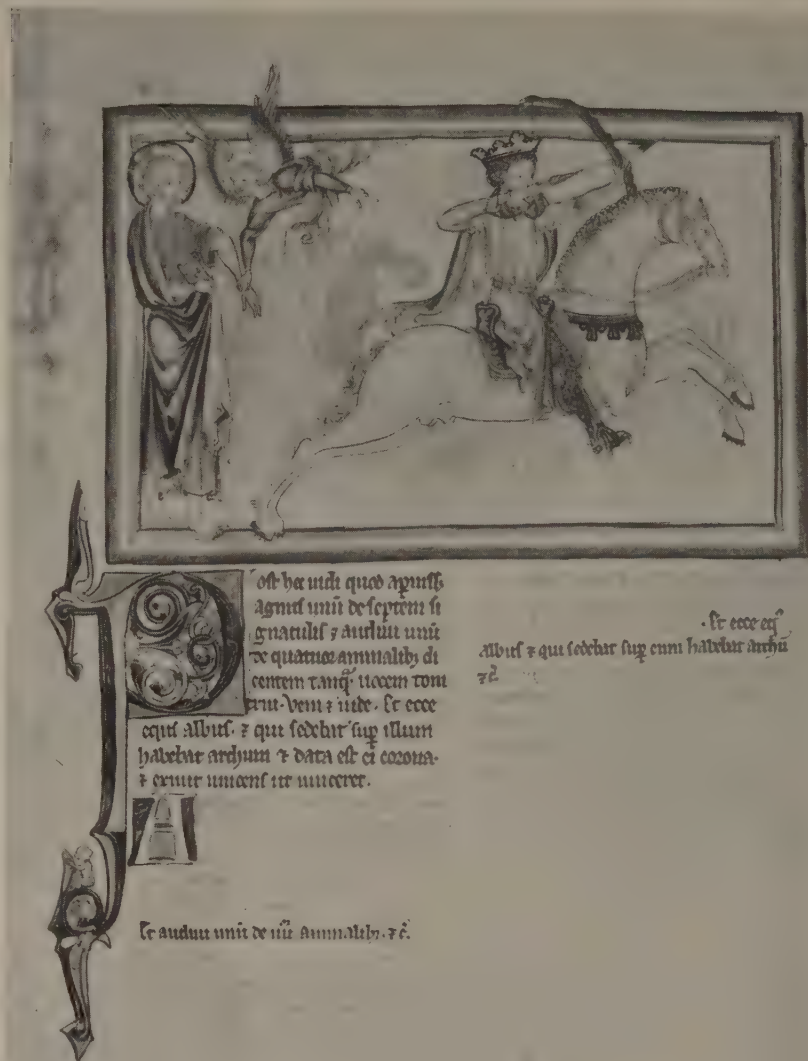
By FRANK DAVIS

MEDIAEVAL illuminated manuscripts are, on the whole, regarded with respect rather than affection by all outside a rather small international circle of scholars. This is, I think, largely because they are not only rare, but are small intimate things which one cannot display easily and, for very obvious reasons, cannot be allowed to handle in great public libraries except under supervision. Consequently, whereas by now millions have at least some hazy acquaintance with the works of all kinds of painters from Giotto down to the latest neurotic hag-ridden prophet of the 'ism of to-morrow, the lovely and sometimes magnificent miniatures of innumerable workshops from the 10th down to the end of the 15th century—that is, to the beginning of printing—are scarcely known at all. They exist in comparative abundance in the world's capitals and in university libraries, and have been catalogued and recorded and, in many cases, extremely well reproduced; but they have not yet really struck popular imagination. It is scarcely necessary to add that, on the rare occasions when they appear in the auction-room to-day, they realise breath-taking prices.

What appears to be the last great collection of such treasures in private hands is that of the late Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins, who, mainly during the first dozen years of this century, acquired a series of notable manuscripts. Two of them, the Gorleston Psalter and a Persian MS, he bequeathed to the British Museum, which was later able to acquire eight others at prices below world prices, even after taking into account the exemption from estate duty that works of art of national importance secure when sold to one of the national collections.

The remainder are being sold by Sotheby's, very largely to rejoice the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Fifty appeared last December and changed hands for the formidable total of £326,620. A further 46 have been disposed of this December; they were expected to realise perhaps £200,000 and, in fact, were sold for £293,030. The third and final portion of this great collection will appear in the auction-room in the autumn of 1960.

I hope no one will take it amiss if I record that the atmosphere of such a sale as this is a good deal more comfortable than that of a great sale of Impressionist and Modern paintings; the rooms are far less crowded, there are fewer fashionable hats, less underlying hysteria and—as befits bookmen—an air of reticent erudition. I illustrate a page from one lot (Fig. 1), an *Apocalypse*, not because it was sold for what is to me the fantastic figure of £65,000, but because this *Apocalypse* is a masterpiece of its kind and also English—and we have not produced so many masterpieces that we can afford to ignore this somewhat obscure example. It contains 82 miniatures, one to



1.—A PAGE FROM AN *APOCALYPSE* OF ABOUT 1100. It was written and painted at the Abbey of St. Albans. The whole MS of 82 illuminated pages sold for £65,000. Page 12½ ins. by 8½ ins.

a page, within red, white and green frames, each of them about 4 6½ ins. They are in pen and ink, lightly washed with colour, with green, blue and brown predominating. The sea is usually green or brown, sometimes with a pattern of red or green flowers.

St. John, as befits the author of *The Revelation*, appears in each miniature—a tall, bearded figure with a nimbus. I find him singularly endearing as he peeps in at the scene before him through a window, or stands inside the frame, as in Fig. 1, looking surprised—and no wonder—as the angel takes him by the hand and shows him one of the Four Horsemen. The latter is a regal figure on a superb stylised horse. The initials are in darker colours on a ground, decorated in great variety—an elephant, a dragon, David playing the harp, men wrestling, etc.—all as gay and light-hearted as you please.

When the artist has an E to decorate he has the happy idea of making a human figure climb over, or swing on, the cross-bar. Of MSS related to this Perrins volume (which is now in the United States) are in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Morgan Library, New York. All experts are agreed that this one was written and illuminated at the Abbey of St. Albans in the middle of the 13th century, during the reign of Henry III, when Matthew Paris—whose name, say I, deserves to be as well known as that of Reynolds or Gainsborough—was in charge of the scriptorium, that is, from 1236 until his death in 1259, exactly 700 years ago. To sit at a baize-covered table and turn over these brilliant pages at leisure was an experience not to be forgotten.

It would be tedious to provide a list of prices for all these MSS; one of them remains fixed in the memory because it happened to be a secular MS—an Italian MS of 1480 of the *Comedies* of Plautus—and because of a splendid border to the first page of e

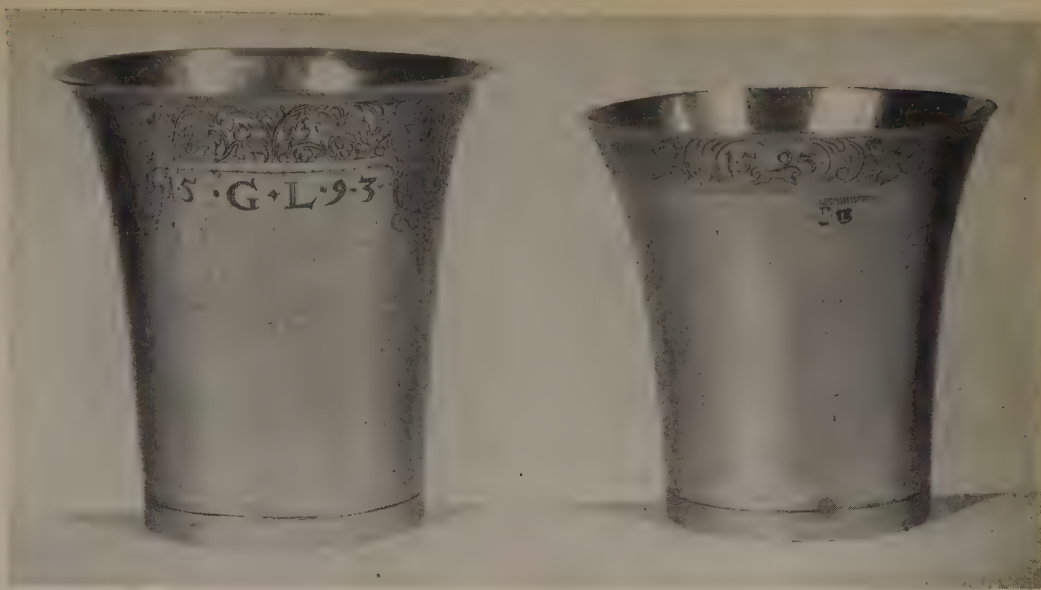


2.—A LAMBETH DELFT MUG OF 1694. It commemorated the coronation of William and Mary. Height 4 ins. £220

he 20 plays, of white vine ornament on a green and red patterned ground. To any with £1,600 in his pocket which he didn't know what to do with this seemed dirt cheap. From noble illuminated manuscripts to humble coronation souvenirs is no doubt a considerable step, yet they do have this in common, a certain innocence of approach. The mug (Fig. 2, also in a Sotheby sale, is of Lambeth and bears two very lively portraits, one on each side, and the initials W R and M R, so that it is left in no doubt that this was made to celebrate the coronation of William and Mary. Similar compliments to Charles II are known in the same ware, and potters have followed suit with more or less success ever since. I rather think that the St. Albans MS. and this humble mug emphasise the difference between simple mediaeval man and the no less simple 17th-century rustic craftsman and their more sophisticated descendants; the former may have been set firmly in their places by both saints and monarchs but insisted upon remaining naively quite genuinely matey with both. The mug, with its Chinese-type decoration and the date 1644, was sold for £220.

I found the two beakers illustrated in Fig. 3, together with the designs to be seen when I look into them, oddly attractive and interesting, not because they are in any way great masterpieces of the art of the silversmith, but because they are reminders of a charming German wedding custom—the provision of two beakers each engraved with identical initials and the date, in this case 1593. One, as can be seen, is slightly smaller than the other, and it is presumed that the larger is for the man, the smaller for the woman. The base of the first is repoussé with a pair of compasses, a set square, a plumb line, a stonemason's hammer and a rule, that of the smaller with a mason's trowel, the template for an arch and a hammer. The implication is that this was a marriage of a member of a stonemasons' guild, and moreover a man intensely proud of his craft. They are also engraved with another date—1650—which perhaps commemorates a later marriage in the same family. The town mark is that of Hamburg. The maker's mark next to it—L—has not yet been identified. These very rare silver beakers were sold for £660.

In the same sale a large octafoil salver by



3.—SILVER BEAKERS COMMEMORATING A HAMBURG WEDDING OF 1593. Below each beaker is a view, looking down into it, of the repoussé decoration on the base. The tools and instruments depicted suggest that the beakers were made for the wedding of a member of a stonemasons' guild. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. £660 the pair

Anthony Nelme, just under 30 ins. in diameter, of the year 1718, went for £1,200; a dozen silver dinner plates of 1757 for £37 10s. each. Then came an oddity that must be surely unique—a silver pipe of the early 17th century modelled, and heaven knows for what purpose, on the ordinary clay pipe of the period. It had a flat base with the initials I.H. and was otherwise unmarked; the initials were possibly not those of the maker (as in the case of clay pipes) but of the owner, who may have used this very curious silver object as a seal. It surprised most people present by realising £135.

A very much greater surprise was provided by a satinwood bookcase when it appeared in one of Phillips, Son and Neale's sales recently (Fig. 4). One does not have to be a greybeard to remember the time when very few people took any interest in satinwood, whether old or new, and there are still many who find it distasteful even when of a deep golden tone. Here was something very beautifully put together, with side columns and brass galleries, and comparatively small—3 ft. 9 ins.

wide. Its date, I suppose, is early-19th-century and the bookcase, with the adjustable shelf in the lower part instead of the normal drawers, is something quite out of the ordinary. It must have been an enjoyable moment when the owner was informed that this apparently modest piece had been sold for £1,200.

A very interesting sale at Sotheby's, to which I hope to return to later, was that of the collection of early scientific instruments formed by the late Mr. H. R. Wray. Many of them are of quite simple things—nine 18th-century set squares and so forth—but earlier instruments, long superseded by the advance of knowledge, have a good deal of mystery about them. In any case, it is pleasant to browse around among a host of little compasses and other odds and ends, made long before precision machinery enabled instrument makers to turn out such things by the million. Some of these survivals from the early days of science are singularly beautiful as well as efficient; among them I would give a high place to the little pocket sundials in silver, bearing the name *Butterfield à Paris*. Butterfield must be one of the very few English craftsmen who emigrated to France in the latter half of the 17th century and there became well known.

The collection included three of those enchanting objects known as astrolabes, by means of which watchers of the skies from at least the year 500, and very likely earlier, could take bearings of the most complicated nature—and also, as one can well imagine, use them for astrological prognostications. These instruments were not discarded in Europe until the end of the 17th century and, whether one understands their uses or no, remain remarkably beautiful things to handle, with their various parts engraved with graphs and other information. The 185 lots realised just over £6,500, with the astrolabe just referred to fetching £190,



4.—SATINWOOD BOOKCASE PROBABLY OF THE EARLY 19th CENTURY, WITH BRASS-GALLERIED SHELVES. Width 3 ft. 9 ins. £1,200

CARS DESCRIBED

THE AUSTIN-HEALEY 3000

THE Austin-Healey was introduced to the public over seven years ago, but the lines of the first four-cylinder version were so clean and well designed that few motorists could accurately tell the year of a model by looking at it. The latest Austin-Healey has a six-cylinder engine of just under 3 litres—an increase of 0.4 litre over the original power unit—and the latest Girling hydraulic disc brakes on the front wheels, with drum brakes retained at the rear. The use of the larger engine of six cylinders has increased acceleration and maximum speed, while improving smoothness throughout the range.

The six-cylinder engine employs twin S.U. carburettors, and the compression ratio is higher than usual—9.03 to 1. This high ratio means that in some circumstances it will be better to use super premium fuel in preference to normal premium-grade fuel. Overhead valves are push-rod operated, and, partly because of the Weslake modified cylinder head, the good power figure of 124 b.h.p. is obtained at an engine speed of 4,600 r.p.m., while maximum torque

The spare wheel and the battery occupy much of the luggage boot, which limits the luggage space; but, as the car will usually be treated as a two-seater, much luggage can be stowed away on and in front of the two occasional seats provided. The occasional seats are suitable only for small children. Over three turns of the steering wheel are required to change from lock to lock. With the hood erected or the optional hardtop attached the car is not easy to enter, especially for anyone of appreciably over average height, but in the car the positions provided are good. The relative heights of the scuttle and the seat give the driver a good view forward, and the steering wheel is at a height and angle that will suit most drivers. The pedal controls are rather closely placed, and widely soled shoes can cause one's left foot to be caught beside the clutch pedal, and one's right foot beneath the brake.

The smaller internal dimensions of a car of this type, as compared with those of a saloon car, enable the heater and demister to have their full effect more quickly. Only a few moments

By J. EASON GIBSON

suitable roads—the ease with which this speed can be quickly reached after a temporary obstruction is very useful. Both the cornering capabilities of the car and the suspension are well suited to the speeds of which it is capable. After a sudden bump, such as can be caused by a hump-backed bridge, the suspension is immediately damped and the car settles down at once. On corners the suspension prevents roll, and as a result the car can be taken through corners very fast without disturbing a passenger who might be unaccustomed to fast driving. Naturally, one's cornering speed requires to be cut down on wet roads, but an experienced driver can still maintain high speeds, as the car is so easily controlled. I carried out experiments on a wet section of a racing track and found that even when I forced the car to its limit control was never lost.

Good though the brakes were on previous Austin-Healeys, the change to disc brakes at the front has made a considerable improvement. The pedal pressure required for normal braking is not high, but for maximum braking it is much higher. This is not a high price to pay for completely fade-free braking under all conditions. On more than one occasion I tested the efficiency of the brakes from over 100 m.p.h.; on each attempt the car pulled up straight and true. The gear change was on the heavy side, and on more than one occasion reverse gear was difficult to engage. This was unfortunate, as it detracted from the pleasure to be obtained from the well-placed lever and the usefulness of the 3rd gear. It may have been a fault of the individual car, but the hand-brake lever was set rather too close to the central transmission tunnel.

Almost the entire test was carried out in gales and heavy rain. This made it most irritating that the windscreen washer was adjusted to squirt its jets right over the roof of the car. The headlamps were well set and gave a nicely spread beam in the dipped position. No reflections were noticeable on the windscreen, and the instrument lighting was ample without causing distraction to the driver. Because of its smooth lines and lack of ornament the Austin-Healey will prove to be an easy car to wash and keep clean, although this benefit is offset by the fact that there are 14 points which require lubrication every 1,000 miles. On the two-seater model, which lacks the occasional rear seats, the batteries are fitted in front of the rear axle and the spare wheel is moved into a recess; thus there is slightly more room for luggage than on the two-four-seater I tested.

The car gives the impression of being solidly built. Fuel consumption must depend on how it is driven. I feel that most owners will obtain a slightly better figure than I obtained during a test that consisted largely of very hard driving.

THE AUSTIN-HEALEY 3000

Makers: Austin Motor Co., Longbridge, Birmingham

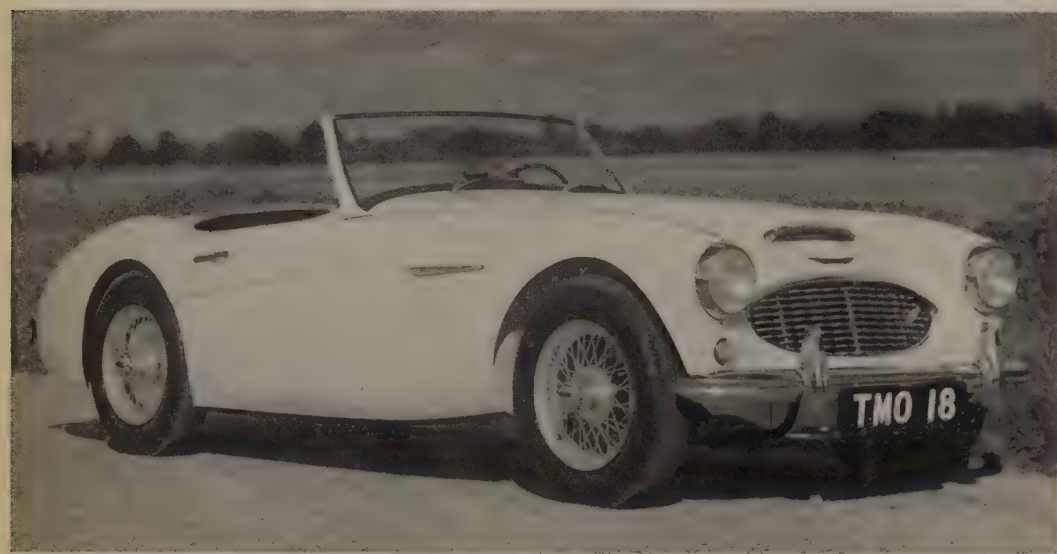
SPECIFICATION

Price	£1,175 10s. 10d.	Brakes	Girling hydraulic
(inc. P.T. £346 10s. 10d.)			(disc front)
Cubic capacity	2,912 c.c.	Suspension	Independent
Bore and stroke	83.36 x 88.9 mm.		(front)
Cylinders	Six	Wheelbase	7 ft. 8 in.
Valves	Pushrod overhead	Track (front)	4 ft. 0½ in.
B.h.p.	124 at 4,600 r.p.m.	Track (rear)	4 ft. 2 in.
Carburettor	Twin S.U.	Overall length	13 ft. 1½ in.
Ignition	Coil	Overall width	5 ft. 0½ in.
Oil filter	Full-flow	Overall height	4 ft. 2 in.
1st gear	11.45 to 1	Ground clearance	4½ in.
2nd gear	8.03 to 1	Turning circle	34 ft.
3rd gear	5.12 to 1	Weight	22½ cw
Overdrive 3rd	4.2 to 1	Fuel capacity	12 gallons
4th gear	3.91 to 1	Oil capacity	12 pints
Overdrive top	3.21 to 1	Water capacity	20 pints
Final drive	Hypoid bevel	Tyres	Dunlop 5.90 x 16

PERFORMANCE

Acceleration		Maximum speed	113.5 m.p.h.
Top	3rd	Petrol consumption	
30-50	6.8 secs. 5.3 secs.	21 m.p.g. at average	
40-60	7.2 secs. 5.8 secs.	speed of 50 m.p.h.	
0-60 (all gears)	11.0 secs.		

BRAKES: 30 to 0 in 33 ft. (90 per cent. efficiency)



AUSTIN-HEALEY 3000. It has a high cruising speed and good braking and cornering

is delivered at only 3,000 r.p.m. A full-flow oil filter is fitted to safeguard the purity of the oil at high engine speeds and over long distances. Water and oil fillers are accessible, but not all the components likely to receive periodic attention in the engine compartment are conveniently placed. No doubt to avoid a complicated linkage, the choke control is tucked away underneath the left-hand side of the fascia and is very awkward for the driver to control after starting the engine from cold. The bonnet release is also tucked inaccessibly away.

To allow for the higher power developed by the latest engine, the clutch and gears have been strengthened. The four-speed gearbox is supplemented by Laycock-de Normanville overdrive, available on both 3rd and top gears. An indication of the benefits obtainable from the overdrive are the comparative speeds obtainable at 3,000 r.p.m.: on top gear this engine speed gives 56 m.p.h., whereas overdrive top will give 70 m.p.h. The discs used for the front brakes have a diameter of just over 11 inches, and this assists in giving a friction area of 301 sq. ins./ton. The tank capacity of 12 gallons is on the small side for a car with the Austin-Healey's ability to cover long distances. It is surprising to find that the specification includes an old-fashioned screw-type jack. The front suspension is by coil springs, wishbones and an anti-roll bar, and the rear suspension is by semi-elliptic leaf springs, with the addition of a stabilising Panhard rod. The ground clearance is only 4½ inches, which means that journeys on rough roads have to be done with some care. The available engine power and the character of the car as a whole are well suited by the gear ratios chosen. Both 2nd and 3rd gears provide very good acceleration at the speeds most often used.

are required for the windscreen to be cleared of condensation. Although the weather during my test was not severe enough to test the equipment as a defroster, the heat rapidly produced should, I think, make it very effective. With the hardtop in use there is a blind spot over the driver's right shoulder, which makes reversing slightly awkward in certain circumstances. The detachable hardtop fits very well indeed, and the sliding plastic side screens allow no draughts.

The change to the larger 3-litre six-cylinder engine is at once noticeable when one starts to drive the car. The smoothness and silence at low speeds are more reminiscent of a luxurious town car than of a sports car capable of well over 100 m.p.h. The good low-speed torque makes town driving a great pleasure, as the car will pull away from low speeds on 3rd gear, and 2nd gear is amply low enough to start away from rest. Despite the ease of driving in town, one is conscious of the potential power, and in the first few miles of driving one tends to look forward to getting the car on to the open road, preferably when traffic conditions will allow one to indulge in high-speed driving. Throughout my test the engine started instantly, the choke control being required only first thing each morning.

On the open road the car can be driven in two entirely different styles. If top gear is engaged at as low a speed as 40 m.p.h., all one's driving can then be done on that gear and the acceleration from that speed is surprisingly good. On the other hand, 3rd gear can be used up to about 75 m.p.h., when the conveniently placed switch that controls the overdrive allows overdrive 3rd gear to be engaged smoothly and instantaneously; this can be retained in use until just under 100 m.p.h. As around 100 m.p.h. in top gear is a comfortable cruising speed—on

THE FAME OF THE WARWICKSHIRE HUNT

By LIONEL DAWSON

the '80s of the 18th century the boundaries of hunts as we know them to-day were beginning to emerge. Previously the various masters went more or less where they wished with their hounds, maintaining more than a dozen kennels as bases for their operations. At this time, however, it was becoming apparent that the various arrangements led to friction. Fields had been used greatly and with the enclosure of a type of fox-hunter was appearing to be the ride over the resultant fences was the principal enjoyment that he got from the chase. Organising masters, on whom responsibility for damage, liaison with farmers and landowners and general arrangements for the comfort of all depended, seldom be fixed, caused much ill-feeling. At this time a Mr. Wrightson, of Yorkshire, was hunted from Swalcliffe Grange, where he had a kennel, was using Warwickshire as his stamping ground and maintained another kennel at the Lion in Stratford-on-Avon. The famous John Warde, for 57 years a Master of hounds in what are now known as the Bicester, Pytchley, New Forest and Craven countries, at this period settled for a while at Baynton, Bicester, whence he issued forth from time to time into the Warwickshire Red Horse country. The then Duke of Beaufort was hunting the Heythrop, and between them Wrightson's activities must have been confined to round and about Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The utilisation of the Warwickshire hunt as we know it to-day began with the equally famous John Corbet, of Sundorne, near Shrewsbury. In 1790, Mr. Wrightson having seemingly given up the contest, and Mr. Warde having parted with his monster hounds to give Cheshire a dusting, Mr. Corbet took over Warwickshire and began a reign of 21 years, the longest continuous Mastership of his time. He was an enormous domain for one man to cover, 40 miles by 20, and embracing the whole of the country on the southern side hunted by him and extending to Newbold, now in the Leicestershire country, as well as the largely wooded country between Birmingham and Rugby including the Dunchurch portion—all of which is now the separate North Warwickshire Hunt (established in 1853). He can only have covered this area with the aid of more than one kennel, although the records do not say so.

John Corbet was essentially a hound man. He entered the chase when fences were not so numerous, he was always "there," but rarely, if ever, found it necessary to jump one, leaving that to his huntsman, Will Barrow, who was a tremendous fellow on a horse. Almost as famous as his old Master was his hound Trojan, who was never sick or sorry and never missed his turn in the whole of eight seasons. He was the founder and mainstay of the pack. Sir Charles Mordaunt, his Honourable and Reverend coadjutor, R. Verney, in the *Annals of the Warwickshire Hunt* list many famous runs under this initial Mastership, of which that from Wolford Wood to the Gloucestershire hills to within 4 miles of Stroudham is probably the best known. Before the death of Mr. Corbet, it is of interest to record that Trojan came from a harrier pack, but did not hunt hare, to which his owner and many others liked to enter puppies.

This famous M.F.H. retired through ill-health in 1811 and was succeeded by Lord Middleton, Master for 10 years. He would not have the hounds' achievements reported in the Press, and this exclusion, we are told, lost him much support. He also met at eight o'clock in the morning, which would certainly not have increased his popularity to-day. None the less, Lord Middleton was one of the Warwickshire's great Masters. Like his predecessor, he hunted the country at his own expense. When he died in 1822 he had many wonderful hunts to his credit—including the famous Ditchley run, in which the Rev. John Lucy was the only one of 150 starters who saw the day through. The hounds went at a tremendous pace and it was not until that, at this time, a racehorse in training was the only horse that had a chance of keeping up with the Warwickshire pack.

Mr. E. Shirley, who succeeded, took a subscription, since when the Warwickshire has been a subscription pack. After three seasons this Master retired and, for the next 10 years, there were short reigns. It was a bad period for the hunt.

In 1836, a large part of the Northern Territory was lent away, and a committee took charge. None the less, it was during its period of office that new kennels were built at Kineton, where they are to-day. This was in 1839. The land was given, the cost defrayed by subscription in the hunt and the materials drawn by farmers—in harvest-time too—nearly 200 of whom with their wagons took part. Not since Rupert's troopers plundered Cromwell's baggage wagons when they would have been better employed at the near-by battlefield of Edgehill can such a scene of activity have been witnessed in the village.

In this year came Mr. R. J. Barnard—later the 17th Lord Willoughby de Broke—to take over the helm and establish the link between the house of Verney and the Warwickshire Hunt.



THE WARWICKSHIRE HOUNDS MOVING OFF AFTER MEETING RECENTLY AT LITTLE COMPTON

He remained until 1856. The Hon. W. North, later Lord North, and Mr. Lucy between them carried on until 1876, when the 18th Lord Willoughby de Broke began his long reign. He took over a pack the reputation of which, under Mr. Lucy, was unsurpassed, and which had established the renown of Warwickshire as a hunting county. He enhanced it for the next 26 years—until just before his death in 1902. He was succeeded by his son as sole Master until 1911, when he was joined by Mr. J. Fielden. This Lord Willoughby was a man of many parts, author of many books, a politician as well as a practical Master of Hounds. This Mastership persisted during the 1914-18 war until 1924, after which there were shortish periods of command until 1935.

In that year commenced another glorious phase for the Warwickshire. The new Masters, the Hon. M. R. Samuel, later Lord Bearsted, and Mr. J. Lakin, brought youth and enthusiasm with them and a young huntsman, George Gillson, who was to become famous. The fame of the sport which they showed rang through hunting circles until the second war put a period to it. Gillson was to remain in the county, carrying on almost single-handed through the war, and on until 1956. He is now with the Meynell as huntsman. Since the war the county has had the ups and downs associated with most hunts during these difficult

years, but Lord Bearsted stood by the ship until 1956. To-day the Mastership is shared by Major H. S. Cayzer, Major M. J. P. Starkey and Mr. C. Smith-Ryland, whose father was Master for the 1929-30 season. The huntsman is Clarence Webster, who turned hounds to Gillson for several seasons. He is a younger brother of the Belvoir huntsman.

The Willoughby de Broke type of hound was well known in its day; to-day the policy is to standardise to type again with a tendency towards the Heythrop pattern. There are 13½ couple of entered dogs, over 34½ couple of bitches in kennels to-day, with a further 7½ couple of young hounds deriving mostly from Belvoir and Kilkenny. Ledbury and Limerick dogs have been used lately.

The result as I saw them in the field, when hounds met recently at Little Compton, when a large gathering was given a warm send off by Major and Mrs. Dermot Daly, showed a well-looking pack determined to hunt in the most trying conditions and under admirable control by their young huntsman.

The weather could hardly have been worse for hunting—a drizzly north-easter knocking scent out of action. None the less, hounds persevered, and Webster never stopped trying, or lost his cheerfulness. Barton Grove was the first essay and a fox from there was lost at Long Compton Hill. From Barton Far Grove they came to Barton on the Heath and drew Little Wolford, whence hounds ran momentarily to the Nethercote Brook near Great Wolford and lost again. Going in to Weston Park they put a fox into the cellars of the derelict house—a maze of refuge—and spent till dusk round and about the park. I only really heard hounds able to open once in the open, but this was but a flash.

Warwickshire has always been noted for good horses, and that difficult combination, a horse of size and quality, is required to see to the ditches which all fences have attached in this well-drained land, which can also ride heavy. I have seldom seen so many valuable heavy-weight horses out in a provincial field and many well-known as well, including the 8-year-old Gin and Sherry, winner of eight hunter classes in a row. The whip was riding a young grey for its first time out, which showed no alarm at being called upon to cross the country alone, and the huntsman demonstrated, by his treatment of real gates when on business, that the staff can have no complaint of their mounts.



1.—EARLY-GEORGIAN BRICKWORK: THE ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE NORTH-EAST

BELCHAMP HALL, ESSEX—II

THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. S. P. ST. CLERE RAYMOND

By ARTHUR OSWALD

Built about 1720 by John Raymond, shortly before his death, the house contains a long series of family portraits, an interesting collection of furniture and other treasures.

IT was in the first 30 or 40 years of the 18th century that brickwork in England reached the zenith of accomplishment, sometimes in the hands of provincial builders, whose skill was often matched by an astonishing artistry. By the use of rubbed bricks for dressings of a contrasting tone to the stock bricks or flared headers of the walling, wonderfully varied effects of pattern and texture were obtained, giving colour and individuality to buildings that could not otherwise aspire to much architectural distinction. Moreover, skilful cutting and

carving of soft bricks made it possible to reproduce Classic detail—cornices, capitals and base mouldings—without resort to stone or plaster. London had given the lead over all this, and when under the tyranny of London fashion red brick came to be frowned upon, much of the interest of brick architecture and more than half its potentialities were lost. One has only to compare in one's mind the early-18th-century houses of a country town such as Farnham or Abingdon with the later Georgian specimens to realise how much the sacrifice of

contrasting colour and surface texture meant.

Essex has always been within the orbit of the metropolis, and it is difficult to decide whether the nice brickwork we find on the front of Belchamp Hall (Fig. 1) is the work of a London contractor or of a builder operating from a local centre such as Colchester. The brickwork tradition in Essex goes back very early, and the county is rich in Tudor and Elizabethan examples. Notable instances of the early 18th century are perhaps less numerous than in some other localities where brick-making was extensively practised, but in North Essex they are to be found at Dedham and Castle Hedingham and in a fine house opposite the church at Thaxted. In the immediate neighbourhood of Belchamp Hall is the late-17th-century front of Dynes Hall at Great Mapstead; also the Georgian house beside the keep of Hedingham Castle, which is about contemporary with Belchamp Hall, and Over Hedingthorpe, which is a little later. None of these shows close correspondences of detail.

As we saw in the first article, Belchamp Hall was built by the third John Raymond in 1720, shortly before his death, and the monument which commemorates him and his forbears is signed by the elder Robert Taylor. Not infrequently at that time a monument was commissioned from a mason who was also a builder and had already been employed by the family for building work. If the suggestion made last week that Taylor might have built the Hall could be proved to be right, it would mean that the house could be regarded as London or Essex bred indifferently, for he is known to have done a good deal of building in London and he lived in Essex, at Woodford. The short account of Belchamp in the Essex section of *The Beauties of England* (1803) to the front of the house is said to be "composed mostly of foreign bricks," which may perpetuate a true tradition about their provenance, though they are not recognisably different from English bricks made at the time.

John Raymond, the builder of the house, died in his early thirties. He was unmarried and his estates went to his heir-at-law, his uncle William. Morant, the county historian, states



2.—ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE

the property was purchased by Samuel Ruggles, but this is a mistake. William Raymond sold the Belchamp estate, not Samuel, but to his father, Thomas Ruggles. The manor of Belchamp Walter and the Hall remained with the family and after William Raymond's death in 1732 to his great-nephew, Samuel, grandson of his youngest brother. Samuel Raymond was first of several of his family to take legal orders, whereas the 18th-century Raymonds had only been bred to the law. The grandson of Belchamp Walter had been in the possession of the family since 1627, and they also had the lands of Bulmer (with which Belchamp Walter is now joined) in Middleton, near Sudbury. Sometimes all three were held in one family, as they were by the 10th Earl of Salisbury, who succeeded his father in 1767 and died in 1825. Having brought down the history of the family so far, we can break off to examine the interior of the house, where we shall find portions of the squarson and his family in the interesting collection of paintings.

The plan of the house is simple. A paved entrance hall in the middle has the staircase at its far end (Fig. 2). On the left is the drawing-room (Fig. 3) with its sitting-room behind it, and behind that, the library in a later addition. The dining-room (Fig. 6) is on the right of the hall.

This originally comprised two rooms and reaches the full depth of the main building. The staircase, framed by pillars marking off the far part of the hall, is of a plain but elegant design, with uncarved balusters painted white,



3.—THE DRAWING-ROOM, LINED WITH EARLY-GEORGIAN PANELLING

newel posts in the form of columns and ramped handrail. At the upper landing a wide opening gives access to the passage, running lengthwise, from which the bedrooms are entered.

Having been formed out of two rooms, the dining-room (Fig. 6) appears rather low in proportion to its size. The scagliola columns

and pilasters, marking the former division, have all the appearance of being a late-18th-century introduction, but Mr. Raymond tells me that they were put in by his grandfather at the time of his alterations and additions about 80 years ago. While the doors and doorcases are original, the panelling and overmantels are



A CORNER OF THE DRAWING-ROOM, SHOWING A PAINTED FLEMISH CABINET, AN EARLY-GEORGIAN WALNUT M-CHAIR AND A PORTRAIT BY JOHN RUSSELL. (Right) 5.—LATE-17th-CENTURY CHAMBER ORGAN, PAINTED AND GILDED. It is associated with Handel



6.—THE DINING-ROOM, FORMED OUT OF TWO ROOMS

earlier, and the presumption is that this woodwork was saved from the earlier house and re-used. Possibly when John Raymond died, the decoration of the house was incomplete, and for economy, or as a temporary expedient, old material was utilised. The dark woodwork makes a suitable setting for the earlier portraits, which are assembled in this pleasant room. Several of these were illustrated last week. Over the fireplace are three John Raymonds: on the right the purchaser of the estate (this is the portrait by Cornelius Johnson reproduced in the first article); in the middle, in the oval frame, the builder of the house, by Kneller; on

the left, the latter's father, who died in 1690.

The drawing-room (Fig. 3) has its walls lined with contemporary panelling, but the fireplace has been altered, and above it an overmantel of Jacobean type contrasts with the white woodwork. Glass panels inserted in the recesses on either side of the fireplace give illusionary depth and size to the room and reflect back the vista through to the hall, so that a visitor on entering might indeed advance to shake hands with himself. In the far corner, in front of the glass, is the little triptych which came to the Raymonds from Sir William Harris, who, according to the story related last week,

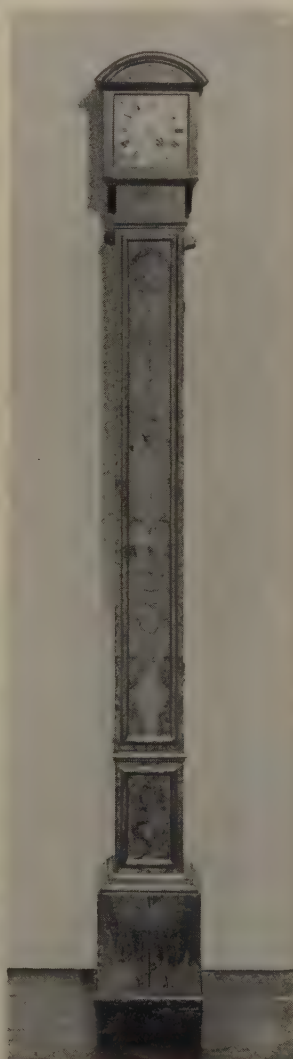
obtained it from a captured Armada galley together with the gun, pistol and powder in the dining-room. It is by a Flemish painter of the school of Bernard van Orley; the subject is the Adoration of the Magi. There was on considerable collection of pictures by Flemish, Dutch and Italian masters. Some of these are listed by Britton in his account of the house, *The Beauties of England*. A Rubens, a Jordaens, a Ruysdael and a large Teniers are mentioned. The Armada story is cited in connection with the triptych, which was then thought to be by Dürer. Although most of the masters were sold many years ago, the portraits remain, and they form a remarkable series covering three centuries.

Of those in the drawing-room the one that first catches the eye by its rich colouring is the placing of the figures is of a young man and lady of William III period. It is by Thomas Hill (1661-1734?), one of the more interesting and individual of Kneller's English contemporaries, and is signed and dated 1699. The young lady, who is seated and holds a bouquet of flowers, is being offered a carnation by a young man, but both seem to have been told "look this way, please," and both obediently turn their heads in the required direction. The row of cypresses in perspective in the background emphasises the diagonal upward movement. Are the cypresses also symbolic of romance cut short by death? It is uncertain who the pair are. Traditionally, they are thought to be St. Cleres, a brother and sister. But the Clere family died out in Queen Elizabeth's reign. There is still an old house to which they gave their name in the parish of St. Osyth over in the east of the county. One St. Clere heiress married Sir Thomas Eden, of Sudbury, and, presumably, another married a Raymond, for John Raymond, the purchaser of the Belchamp estate, named one of his younger sons St. Clere, which has continued as a Christian name in the family since.

There are many interesting pieces of furniture in the house. The ebony cabinet with



7.—THE ARMS OF THE PRESENT OWNER AND HIS WIFE IN STAINED GLASS: THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF ARMORIAL PANELS. (Middle) 8.—CLOCK BY JOSEPH KNIBB, WITH EXCEPTIONALLY SLENDER WALNUT CASE. (Right) 9.—CHILD'S HIGH CHAIR, IN MAHOGANY, CIRCA 1760



ed panels seen in Fig. 4 is Flemish, typical of many exported from
 verp in the 17th century; the paintings are of Biblical subjects. Next
 is a good example of an early-Georgian arm-chair in walnut with out-
 turning arms finishing in eagles' heads. The portrait of the lady with
 ept, powdered hair (Mrs. Thomas Ruggles, *née* Freeland) is by the
 known pastelist, John Russell. This is one of the few paintings in
 y him. A Queen Anne cabinet appears on the right of Fig. 3—a very
 piece of walnut inlaid with seaweed marquetry. The child's high chair
 9) is an amusing piece, with a prettily carved back reproducing on a
 l scale a "Gothic" pattern of Chippendale type fashionable when the
 was made. One of the most interesting things in the drawing-room
 e Chinese porcelain punch-bowl (Fig. 10), decorated with fox-hunting
 s, taken from drawings or prints supplied to the Canton factory. It
 made in the early 19th century for Colonel Valentine Blacker, Mrs.
 nond's maternal great-grandfather, when he was in India. Bowls with
 ese renderings of other sporting subjects exist and sometimes appear
 e sale-room. This is a particularly large example, measuring 21 ins.
 is the rim. Colonel Blacker was at the storming of Seringapatam, and
 ght home some statuary, looted from Tippoo Sahib's palace, which
 been sent out to Tippoo as presents by Louis XVI. This is now at
 ramp.

Very unusual is the extremely slender long-case clock by Joseph Knibb
 8). So narrow a case could only be used for a clock with a short, bob
 ulum, and merely encloses the weight. The invention of the "anchor"
 oement, permitting the use of a long pendulum with a short swing,
 e such an improvement in time-keeping that the "bob" was rapidly
 ed. Hence, such slender long-case clocks as this are rarely seen. The
 s inscribed "Joseph Knibb Londini." In his early days Joseph Knibb
 ed with his brother John in Oxford, and he is believed to have settled
 ndon about 1677.

In the sitting-room behind the drawing-room there is a delightful
 nber organ with pretty gilt carving in the front and pipes painted with
 esque designs, angels and cherubs' heads (Fig. 5). There is no maker's
 e on it, but it is of late-17th-century date and probably of German
 n, and it is still in perfect order. For a time it was used in the church.



CHINESE PORCELAIN PUNCH-BOWL PAINTED WITH
 K-HUNTING SCENES, EARLY-19th-CENTURY. Diameter, 21 ins.

associated with Handel, who is said to have given or left it to Isabella
 mond, who had been his favourite pupil. Isabella was the sister of the
 nd Samuel, who in his young days was chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke
 Wilton. While he was there, he seems to have been visited by his sister,
 ymet and married John Mayne, of Teffont Evias, near by. Her second
 and, whom she married in 1788, was the 9th Earl of Dundonald, who
 ed himself by spending lavishly both his own and his wife's money on
 tific inventions. Lady Dundonald was painted by Gainsborough, and
 as her brother. A very trim young parson he appears in the oval por-
 of him at Belchamp (Fig. 11). The brother and sister would have been
 young to remember the painter in his Sudbury days, but his local origin
 have influenced them in deciding to sit to him. Later on, Samuel was
 ted by John Simpson, as were his son and successor, Samuel Millbank
 mond, and the latter's wife. These portraits hang in the dining-
 n.

The second Samuel Raymond married Margaretta, daughter of the
 erend Brooke Bridges, Rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire. In
 drawing-room there is a charming little conversation piece, painted
 at 1790 and showing Margaretta, three of her children, and her sister
 12). The setting is known to have been the drawing-room in the
 tory at Orlingbury. On the harpsichord, if that is what it is, the name
 Mills" is inscribed above the keyboard. This may be the artist's
 ature rather than the name of the maker of the instrument. Alfred
 s, the illustrator of children's books, comes to mind, but he would hardly
 e been old enough to have painted the group: he was born in
 s.

Samuel Millbank Raymond, who was always known as Squire
 mond, died in 1863, when he was succeeded by his second son, the
 erend John Mayne St. Clere Raymond, the present owner's grandfather.
 as he who enlarged the house, adding the wing (seen on the right of
 1), which bears the date 1871 and faithfully echoes the entrance front
 s design. The two little "powdering windows" hung out from bedrooms
 the first floor on the end wall were an earlier alteration. There are two
 e at the opposite end. It was Mr. Raymond's grandfather who inserted



11.—THE REVEREND SAMUEL RAYMOND PAINTED AS
 A YOUNG MAN BY GAINSBOROUGH

in the windows of the ground-floor rooms a series of stained glass panels
 with armorials recording the marriage alliances of the Raymonds
 generation by generation. These have been kept up to date, and Fig. 7
 shows the latest panel with the impaled arms of the present owner,
 Samuel Philip St. Clere Raymond, and his wife, Mabel, daughter of
 William Wynyard Astell. Mr. Raymond succeeded his father in 1900.
 To his account of the house and family given to the Essex Archaeological
 Society on their visit in 1946 and printed in their *Transactions* (Vol.
 XXIV, N.S., p. 218) I have been much indebted while writing these
 articles.



12.—MRS. SAMUEL RAYMOND, HER CHILDREN AND
 SISTER, PAINTED ABOUT 1790 AT THE RECTORY,
 ORLINGBURY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY OF NORTH WALE

By NORMAN JONES

IT is easy to fall beneath the spell of old railway lines. We who succumb are accused of romanticism and nostalgia—maybe justifiably. And why should we apologise? Minor railways are a link with the century's beginning and the years before: therein lies much of their charm. I would sooner travel joltingly a few miles in an elderly six-wheeled coach behind an asthmatic steam engine than be rocketed to the moon.

But on branch lines threatened with closure of their non-paying sections the sands are running out. An autumnal sadness pervades our visits. So, recently, I experienced double pleasure in riding on an unusual railway that flourishes seasonally from April to October, needs aid from no preservation societies and has changed little since it was opened on July 31, 1902.

Funicular railways are well known on the Continent. In Britain we have one outstanding example, Llandudno's Great Orme Railway. This railway is sometimes described as a tramway, because its single-deck bogie cars have trolley-poles contacting overhead cables. However, these fittings are part of the traffic control system only, the motorless vehicles in true funicular practice being hauled up the steep slopes on the landward side of the Great Orme, that high peninsula with its foot in



ONE OF THE CARS OF THE GREAT ORME RAILWAY AT LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES. The cars are cable-hauled up the Great Orme, the hill behind Llandudno. The overhead wire is for telephone communication between the driver and control point.



A CAR DESCENDING THE UPPER SECTION OF THE GREAT ORME RAILWAY

the Irish Sea, to a terminal 650 ft. above sea-level and about 30 ft. below the summit.

Fitting introduction to the railway is its Victoria Station, at the junction of Old Road and Church Walks; it is aptly named, for it is surrounded by those slender iron railings inseparable from Victoria's period. I felt almost impelled to recall the years by running my cane along those railings—a favourite pastime of younger days, but I fancy rather beneath the dignity of to-day's adolescents. To my further delight the whole lay-out looked exactly as it did when I last saw it 35 years ago. Slender gates, fashioned like the fence, and a steep step admit one to the station. Beneath the roof I found slot machines—surely the very same that took my boyhood's pence and delivered stamped aluminium nameplates that I could never find a use for. Next to them are a slatted wooden seat and a small ticket window from which tickets are issued with a courtesy in keeping with the railway's Edwardian yet not archaic atmosphere.

The railway's immaculate dark-blue car with unglazed windows was loading, with the driver (although he might more properly be called brakesman) on the open front platform and the conductor on the rear. The conductors examine and clip tickets on all cars and issue tickets to the passengers—mostly local people—who make use of intermediate fare stages on the lower section. The non-reversible wooden seats accommodate 48 passengers facing alternately fore and aft. The track gauge is 3 ft. 6 in.

As I took my place a bell rang in the car. The driver lifted a telephone instrument, spoke into it and then leant over the brake control. The car, with a delightful singing of wheels on flanges, moved smoothly from the station. The means of the telephones (one is fitted to each car), the trolley-poles and overhead cables, the cars are linked with the winding house and control point half way to the summit, and it is this means that supervision is exercised over traffic movements. I had a feeling of absolute security, despite the gradient of 1 in 4.4, as the car surmounted Old Road. Simultaneously another car had left the winding point at Haulage Way—the route is split into two sections, upper and lower—and was proceeding down towards the Victoria Station. In Old Road the lines are laid in a paved tramway formation, the cars running in a centre conduit; other vehicular traffic is prohibited from using the road where the cars are working. At Tygwyn Road the lines cross to the east side of the roadway at their own right-of-way. Then comes a passing loop where ascending and descending cars meet, followed by an unusual method of track laying called interlaced double single, where there is no common centre rail used by both cars.



BUFFING GEAR, BRAKE SCREW AND OTHER APPARATUS OF ONE OF THE CARS, WITH THE HAULAGE CABLES

As the car climbs, the built-up area and roof-tops fall below with startling rapidity; rearwards a magnificent panorama of Llandudno town and bay. The upper section, nearly half a mile long, ends at Half Way, where the passenger cars transfer to another car and go beyond the terminal shed, where the car of the upper section stops. Upper-section cars are confined to their own track and are stabled each in Summit and Half Way sheds. Once a connection is made between the upper and lower sections, a motor-hauled wagon, propelled by a non-passenger-carrying car, took coke from the Half Way boiler house and delivered it to the summit hotel, but the hill is no great obstacle for motor vehicles, which can go direct. Two passenger cars had a short life and saw little use. They, like the wagon, have long since been scrapped, though the cars are still fitted with centre-buffer coupling gear and safety chains.

The upper section, with a maximum gradient of 1 in 10.3, is about half a mile long (it has been estimated that altogether, including the loops, there is 1,963 ft of track). Upper-section track occupies a private right-of-way, using orthodox track construction with 50 lb. flat-bottom rails on cross sleepers, with cables on the latter to carry the haulage cables, those on this section are $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter; those on the lower section are $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins. in diameter. The Great Orme Tramway Company Act of 1898 authorised construction of the railway; the lower section was opened on July 31, 1902, the upper section on July 8, 1903. Four thousand people travelled safely over the line until March 23, 1932, which saw a spectacular accident when a descending lower-section car got out of control about 150 yards from Victoria Station, left the rails and struck a wall. Unlucky passengers were injured and the brakes—and a small girl who was riding with him—were killed. A Ministry of Transport enquiry found the line is subject to stringent inspection and control, like the main-line railways, although the conditions to be fulfilled are somewhat different and the cause of the accident to be failure of the drawbar between cable gripper and car. It was as a result of liabilities consequent on this accident that the company finances



CAR DESCENDING INTO LLANDUDNO. On this section of the line the middle rail is common to ascending and descending cars

became strained and the Great Orme Tramway Company was forced into liquidation. Following the mishap the line was closed, and when it re-opened on May 17, 1934, the safety arrangements had been strengthened. At the end of that year a change of ownership took place as a result of the difficulties, and the Great Orme Railway Company took over and operated the line until March, 1948, when the Llandudno Urban District Council acquired the undertaking.

Originally two steam engines of two-cylinder simple type—one of 120 indicated horse power for the lower section, and one of 80 i.h.p. by Muskers for the less severe upper section—powered the winding drums, supplied with steam by a locomotive-type boiler. During the close-down in 1957-8 electrification was undertaken, and power for the lower-section drums is now provided by a 125-h.p. motor and for the upper section by a 75-h.p. motor of similar type. The driving platform in the Half Way

motor-house, where the two operators sit back to back, has an impressive array of controls; safety devices are cleverly interlocked with the power supply controls.

As to the cars themselves, the units for the upper incline, Nos. 6 and 7, have screw-down wheel brakes and rail-acting sledge brakes. Nos. 4 and 5, on the lower incline, have similar screw-down brakes and, in addition, governor-controlled skid brakes with teeth that grip against the road surface. These would be applied automatically if speed became excessive; permitted speeds are 5 m.p.h. and 7 m.p.h. for lower- and upper-section cars respectively. The screw-down brakes are used on all cars for ordinary service stops. The cars are in outstanding condition, and the passing of half a century seems to have left them virtually unscathed. It is obvious that their crews cherish a real regard for the vehicles and the service they provide.

First three illustrations, the author.

HELPING PADDY WITH THE CALF

By ROY BEDDINGTON

It was a normal day at the big house until, during the first course of lunch, Paddy, the groom, knocked at the dining-room door, announcing our hostess to earnest conversation in the hall. We were still tucking in to the roast when, flushed and excited, she called us to our meal.

"It's the calf," she explained. "Paddy says the horses are attacking it and the poor creature is having a terrible time. There is nothing to be done but to move them at once to another

place. He led us through the back of the house to the stable yard, apologising for our uneaten food, stressing the importance of immediate action. Paddy, already festooned with headstalls, ropes and halters, awaited our coming and handed each of us a supply of tackle. Soon we were following him down the drive and across the main road to a gate where he halted and addressed the assembled company.

"See now," he began, "it will be me that will be doing the catching and me that will be handing them to you when I have them. It's the head-collars and such-like I'll be needing for the asking. So I'd be grateful if the ladies and gentlemen, would be offering to me when I give the word." He only unlatched the gate while we gazed at

some 25 mares and geldings, crowding about three white-faced cows and, in their centre, one diminutive calf. None of us had expected so many horses, though all the paraphernalia might have given us some indication of what to expect.

"A couple of them halters, miss," whispered Paddy to the youngest of us. "It's the difficult fellows I'll be wantin' first. The rest of you, stand fast. Never a move!"

Soon the more experienced were holding three or four snorting youngsters, while those less accustomed to equine behaviour were allotted the older and wiser mares or the few hunters that made up the herd.

"It is thim all we have now," said Paddy as he pulled the last halter over the ears of a chestnut filly. "'Tis a great thing we have done, and now, ladies and gentlemen, be after follerin' me up the road."

The gate was re-opened. The procession clattered on to the tarmac; as soon as one of the by-standers who had gathered to watch had closed the gate, we had set course up the hill to pastures new. It was a long journey, or so it seemed as, apprehensive lest at any moment the calf might take charge of the leaders, we trudged on and on, knowing that at every step the roast beef and Yorkshire were becoming more remote

and the likelihood of a sudden stampede less improbable. Thus we marched on, expecting at each bend of the road to find the goal of our expedition, or at the least some slackening of the pace that Paddy, with his four charges in front, was setting those who followed behind. But for a long time—more than one mile Irish—there was no respite, no relaxation of tension or rest for tired arms and legs.

Indeed, we had begun to imagine that Paddy was leading us forth upon some new exodus, when of a sudden the column halted with an abruptness that caused each rank to collide with the phalanx of tails in front of it. We had arrived.

Soon Paddy was releasing horses with the dexterity of an angler returning undersized trout. Within a few minutes all of us were standing empty-handed, panting, perspiring, blowing like hunters at a check. As the last animal galloped away from the gate Paddy, amid a heap of ropes and straps, turned and addressed us: "Sure 'twas well done," he said in the manner of a general complimenting his troops. "'Twas well done."

Then, suddenly, his expression changed: he looked thoughtful. "'Twas well done for sure," he said, "but it would surely have been easier to have moved the calf."

PIONEERS OF COLOUR PRINTING

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF BARTOLOZZI AND BAXTER

By G. BERNARD HUGHES

IT is difficult, perhaps, to realise to-day how great was the desire in Georgian and even in early Victorian days for prints that could catch not only the outlines but something of the colour and atmosphere of an oil painting. Hand colouring could never be both cheap and satisfying: the need was for a process combining line and colour. Two celebrated pioneers who went far towards meeting this need may be studied with considerable pleasure at an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum which opened last Monday and will remain open until January 21. These are Francesco Bartolozzi (1727-1815), the distinguished stipple engraver, and George Baxter (1804-1867), no less famed for his colour prints. Together their influence extended for just a century.

Francesco Bartolozzi, son of a Florentine goldsmith, was already known as a line engraver of unusual ability when he left a flourishing business in Venice and established himself in London early in 1764. He was immediately appointed engraver to George III and in 1769 became a founder member of the Royal Academy, for which he engraved the Diploma, still in use, which ranks among his finest works in line. The fine quality of his line engraving is exemplified in the exhibition by a pair of studies after Marcantonio Franceschini, in which amorini in red stand out boldly against landscapes in dark brown. These are signed *F. Bartolozzi sculp. in Londra, 1765* (Fig. 2).

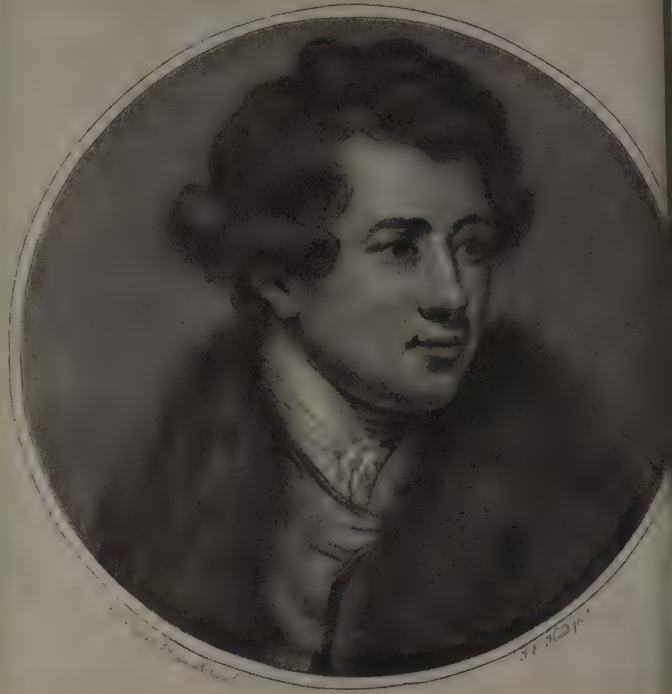
Shortly after Bartolozzi's arrival in London there was a vogue for the red-chalk, stippled, or dotted manner of engraving. The demand forced Bartolozzi to work in this style, which he raised from a mere copying process to a work of art. His success was such that the majority of his work thereafter was in stipple. He was a rapid worker and the number of his signed plates has been estimated at 2,000. Stipple engraving is the art of rendering tone values in a picture by means of tiny dots. Bartolozzi worked in pure stipple, the dots being close together in the style known as grained. This work was at its best in various shades of red and brown: although black was used it was not a favourite. Stippling was useless for really virile work, which became softened into mere prettiness. A combination of blue and red in various tints, with the addition of black, produced richly soft effects. This is seen to fine advantage in *Celadon and Amelia* after William Hamilton, R.A., lettered *Engrav'd by F. Bartolozzi R.A.*

Engraver to His Majesty, dating to 1794. Examination will show that the dots are coloured, and not the background. Copies of this print made during the last century are hand-tinted.

Bartolozzi was responsible for some exceptionally attractive portraits, notably Lady Betty Foster, Jane, Countess of Harrington, Lord Thurlow and Lady Smith and her children (Fig. 3), all after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others after Gainsborough, Romney and Downham. The full-length portrait on view of Miss Farren, later Countess of Derby, carrying a large muff, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, measures two feet in height. This masterpiece in stipple is believed to have been mainly the work of his assistant, Charles Knight. Bartolozzi received £2,000 for *The Death of the Earl of Chatham* after Singleton. This occupied five years and he confessed that he spent on assistance more than he received. It was published by subscription, 2,438 impressions being taken, including 320 proofs.

To obtain some idea of the prices commanded by Bartolozzi's prints in his own day, it is interesting to glance over the catalogue of John and Josiah Boydell, engravers and print sellers, 90, Cheapside, London, where impressions are priced from 1s. 6d., to as much as £8. For some of his portraits, such as that of the Earl of Mansfield, Bartolozzi received as much as £500.

A little known aspect of Bartolozzi's work was the production of trade cards: copies of several of these were in the collection of the late Sir Ambrose Heal. In the exhibition is one issued by T. Sandby, Junior, drawing master, St. George's Row, London. This is lettered *B. West, R.A. Inv. 1791 and F. Bartolozzi, R.A. etched*, and is probably the only instance of two



1.—PORTRAIT OF FRANCESCO BARTOLOZZI, R.A. After Sir Joshua Reynolds, in mezzotint by F. E. Haid. An exhibition of colour prints by Bartolozzi and Baxter is being held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, until January 21.

academicians co-operating on a trade card. Bartolozzi also engraved benefit tickets and invitations, of which two examples are exhibited: a line engraving for the Regatta Ball at Ranelagh, June 23, 1775, from a design by G. Cipriani, R.A.; and an etching for the Mansion House Ball, April 12, 1791, after W. Hamilton, R.A.

George Baxter, whose prints in vivid colours surprised and delighted early Victorian collectors, described his process as a mechanical method of oil painting. A separate wood block printed each colour and colour variation: the simplicity of his prints required not fewer than four blocks and an elaborate composition as many as 100. Each colour had to dry before another was printed and an essential for success was that the blocks should be exactly in register. Finally the entire picture was knit together by a printing from an engraved keyplate of steel, using aquatint for general tones, etching for details, hatching for shadows, and stipple for flesh work. This ingenious process was protected by patent in 1835 and when this expired in 1849 it was extended to 1856. Large numbers of prints could be produced, and issues of 50,000 were not unknown, the price being low enough to carry them into almost every household.

George Baxter's first picture in colours was *Butterflies* published early in 1830. This print, a copy of which is on exhibition, was printed in water-colours. Masses of colour and absence of line were the chief characteristics: the light and shade being obtained by using colours of varying intensity. The success of this colour print prompted him to print in colours.

Because his prints were intended for a popular public, subjects were given the widest topical appeal. A collection of prints therefore displays a panorama of English social history from the last years of William III to the middle of Victoria's reign. There are pictorial records of events, from the coronation of Queen Victoria, the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the Great Exhibition



2.—A LINE ENGRAVING AFTER MARCANTONIO FRANCESCHINI. One of a pair, lettered *F. Bartolozzi sculp. in Londra, 1765*

imean War, down to scenes from the humblest levels of stic life. There are portraits ng from royalty to slaves, statesmen to savages, and ductions of paintings by s such as Rubens and Van Baxter's skill as a brush is seldom realised. It was noticed by Queen Victoria, ommanded him to paint *The ation of Queen Victoria*. gs for the necessary two red portraits brought him contact with influential e, some of whom were of use n in later years.

Baxter's first dated colour s appeared in *Feathered s of the British Isles*, by Rob- udie, 1834. The exhibition ays frontispieces from e's further books in the ser- *The Air and The Heavens*, 1835, and *Spring and nn*, both 1837. In each book tle page has a small colour in the centre.

Baxter's sentimental sub- had a great vogue in their Among those exhibited are *Bridesmaid* (Fig. 5) with her et carried in the period's onable posy holder, and *The Before Marriage* in which a le sense of texture is ach- with the bride-to-be's purple t coat. But when Baxter took flower prints he selec- bjects that, perhaps, better any others, lent themselves process. There is a softness ined with a brilliancy of tone delicacy in *The Gardener's* (Fig. 4). An excellent im- on is shown of *Hollyhocks*,



3.—LADY SMITH AND HER CHILDREN. After Sir Joshua Reynolds, in stipple by Bartolozzi, 1789

1857. The keyplate still exists, engraved in pure aquatint with mezzotinting in a lower corner. Collectors need to examine these prints with extreme care, for both have been reproduced in five subsequent issues in which the colouring is weak and the line-work poor.

The Morning Call, 1853, is of exceptional interest. This shows a boy chimney sweep, wearing his numbered brass label as required by law, standing outside Baxter's premises in Northampton Square, Clerkenwell. A name plate on the door is inscribed *G. Baxter, Offices, No. 12*, and the print is signed on the wide stone step: Published, Sept. 1st, 1853, by G. Baxter, Proprietor and Patentee, London. *Short Change*, after the oil painting by J. Collinson, is a brilliantly colourful little print made from 10 blocks. This was issued unsigned in 1856 and is believed to be the first to have been impressed on the mount with the Baxter seal mark.

Before Baxter's patent was due to lapse in 1849 his colour prints became less ambitious and among other minor trivialities he produced small colour prints, at least 50 originally intended for pocket-book frontispieces. Several are on view. He also began printing small cards bearing 10 miniature pictures. These were cut into single prints and used chiefly to decorate the tops of needle boxes, and have become known to collectors as needle-prints.

Illustrations, the Victoria and Albert Museum.



THE GARDENER'S SHED. A flower print by George Baxter after a painting by V. Bartholomew. (Right) 5.—THE BRIDESMAID. A sentimental print in brilliant colours, by George Baxter

DISCOVERING OLD ENGLISH BEE BOLE

By ARTHUR GAUNT

FOR reasons that are hard to discover, bee boles have been largely ignored by antiquarians until recent years. Only during the last decade has their history been seriously investigated and efforts made to compile a list of surviving English examples. Indeed, by no means everyone to-day knows what bee boles are, or realises how numerous and important they once were. In fact, they are wall recesses in which straw beehives or skeps were kept, and they were in widespread use before sugar replaced honey as a common sweetener.

Such boles (or bee holes, as they are termed in some areas) are mostly between 18 ins. and 30 ins. in height and between 14 ins. and 28 ins. across, and are usually recessed 18 ins. or so into the wall. A few, as at Shaw Paddock, Hawes, Yorkshire, project a few inches. Hives placed in the cavities were thus protected from the wind and rain, yet sunshine could reach them and they could be used freely by the bees.

From the dimensions given it will be evident that the straw hives used by our ancestors were considerably smaller than the movable wooden



2.—AN UNUSUAL TYPE OF BEE BOLE IN A WALL AT COMBE MARTIN, DEVON. Each of the six recesses is divided horizontally to hold two skeps. Hives placed in

boles were protected from wind and rain, but were generally exposed to the sun

ones in use to-day. Writing in 1593, an apiarist recommended half-bushel skeps as the ideal size, and although the dimensions tended to increase as time passed, a height of only 9 ins. seems to have been customary throughout the period when bee boles were in use. Recesses capable of holding considerably larger skeps are to be seen, but these were intended for more than one hive. Some boles at Church Style, Pennington, Lancashire, originally had a wooden shelf and an upright partition, thus being virtually four holes in one.

Six cavities in a garden wall adjoining the Pack of Cards Hotel, at Combe Martin, Devon (Fig. 2), are divided horizontally to hold twelve skeps, but such arrangements were far from common. Most gardens where bees were kept, however, had several boles, sets of at least four

being usual. Though most are rectangular examples may be found, as at Thorpe Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, and at Highgate House Farm (Fig. 1), which overlooks Bradford-Halifax road. Few bee boles have curved back, although it might reasonably be expected that many would take that shape since the hive would then fit more snugly and be better protected. A series at Charity Farm, Lovington, Somerset, are fashioned in that

The largest number of bee boles known to survive at any one place to-day is 30 at Packy House, the National Trust property at Hoo Heath, Warwickshire. Fourteen rectangular examples are in a wall near a youth hostel at Stainforth, near Settle, Yorkshire (Fig. 3), a set facing due south (Fig. 5) at Higher Wootton, Doccumbe, near Morehampton, Devon, are mentioned by the others facing north, west and south-west, making a dozen in all. Bee-keeping is practised in this Devon garden though modern wooden hives are employed and the boles are disused.

Not every cupboard-like opening in a garden wall was made a bee-hive, of course, and one of the problems in seeking bee boles is to determine whether the recesses noticed have in fact contained skeps at some time. The opening may have been provided for garden ornaments, garden tools, milk churns or something else connected with bee-keeping. On the other hand, it is necessary to bear in mind that recesses used in that way may have been not originally for skeps. It might be thought, too, that for practical reasons all bee boles would face south, but this is not an invariable rule.

While a recess facing south towards the north must be given more than the usual amount of consideration before being accepted as a genuine bee bole, circumstances did sometimes cause them to be made facing in other directions. An example is at Thorpe House, Giggleswick, Yorkshire, and another there faces east. Eleven 17th-century boles at the Ma



1.—AN ARCHED BEE BOLE. This well-preserved example is one of six at Highgate House Farm, Clayton Heights, near Bradford, Yorkshire



3.—RECTANGULAR BEE BOLES IN A DRYSTONE WALL. In this wall near a youth hostel at Stainforth, Yorkshire, 14 bee boles have survived (not all of which are shown) and there may have been others

in Subedge, Gloucestershire, only have an eastern aspect. No matter in which direction the face, alleged bee boles are suspect if they face on to a way, road, doorway or any route where passing persons might disturb the bees. Here again there are exceptions. A recess for a hive exists over the doorway of a house at Frettsam, Devon (Fig. 5). In some cases, as at the Post Office, Longdown, Devon, bee boles in the house wall have been sited well out of reach of a ladder, thus protecting the bees from disturbance, even when the hives were near a path.

Bee boles in house walls are to be found at a few other places, such as Gainsborough Old Hall in Lincolnshire. The boles here are only 14 ins. by 12 ins., or less than a foot from the ground.

Being arched, they resemble bootscraper holes, but they are provided for small beehives. The wall was refaced in 1600. One should consider the size, position and situation of a recess



5.—OBSOLETE AND CONTEMPORARY METHODS OF BEE-KEEPING. These boles in the wall at Higher Westcott, Doccombe, Devon, are no longer used, but bee-keeping is still practised here with portable wooden hives

other places with wall recesses have bee-keeping traditions.

The quest for genuine bee boles, in fact, is mainly a matter of assessing the value of cumulative evidence, rather than relying on one point alone for a decision. It is this detective work in various directions that makes the search so absorbing, and that has caused an increasing interest in these recesses during the last few years. Not so long ago it was generally believed that keeping bee-hives in boles was not particularly popular in earlier centuries, but it has now become clear that this assumption was untrue. Moreover, the custom was not only widespread but was practised over a long period.

The oldest bee boles so far found in England are considered to be the two at Tems House, Giggleswick, already mentioned. The house has strong monastic associations and the cavities there may date from pre-Dissolution days. A survey made by the Bee Research Association, with the help of voluntary explorers, has resulted in the discovery of more than 330 bee-hole sites in England, and reports of further examples are frequently received. Boles have been located in more than 20 counties. Over 100 separate boles have been identified in Yorkshire, mostly in the Dales. The most promising areas for exploration appear to be the rainy regions, and more have been found in the north than in the Midlands and south, though Devon and Somerset may prove to be rich hunting grounds when covered more thoroughly.

One of three boles at Hilltop Farm, Sawrey, on Windermere, may be said to have literary distinction. It is depicted in *Jemima Puddle-duck*, by Beatrix Potter, who lived at Hilltop Farm. The boles with curved backs at Charity Farm, Lovington, Somerset, are shown in a 17th-century painting of the house, and the picture puts their purpose beyond doubt, for each recess is shown with a skep inside. Six examples from about the year 1600, at Rose Cottage, Compton Dundon, Somerset, are in a high wall. This has been pierced with slits above the boles, so that the bees could reach the hives more easily. Traces of honeycomb were found in one of four cavities in the wall of an enclosed garden at Chawleigh Week Farm, Chawleigh, Devon (Fig. 6) when it was examined not so long ago, proving that they had been used for bee-keeping. Four others at Old Farm, Aston Magna, Gloucestershire, have a projecting platform for bees to alight on.

Interest in souvenirs of old-time apiaries has grown to such a degree that an Historical Group for those interested has been set up by the Bee Research Association. News sheets will be issued from time to time, and bee-keeping and non-bee-keeping members will be kept in touch with one another. The Association is under the direction of Dr. Eva Crane, Woodside House, Chalfont Heights, Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire. A further aim of the new Group is to build up a photographic record of all known bee boles.

Illustrations: 1, 4, 5, 6, Mrs. K. French; 2, the author, 3, the Bee Research Association.



BEE BOLE OVER A DOOR AT FRETTSAM, DEVON. Such sites are rare because of the risk of disturbing the bees

regarding it as a bee bole. There are even traces, of hinges for a door, which would cast doubts on the recess's having been a skep. Somewhat similar recesses have been used to house falcons—as at Easton Hall, Yorkshire.

Documentary evidence of bee-keeping in the last days at a particular house is helpful. There may be references to the purchase of honey, or the sale of honey, and these add greatly to the identification of bee boles in connection with property. In a few instances bees have been in use within living memory. At Dacre, Nidderdale, Yorkshire, the boles, now blocked up, are known to have contained skeps as recently as 1920, and many



6.—BOLES IN A GARDEN WALL AT CHAWLEIGH, DEVON. One bole was found to contain traces of honeycomb when examined recently

THOUGHTS ON SANDWICH

THE circle of the golfing year is complete, and as always the swiftness of its closing is alarming. Now in a week or so the spartan golfers of the Society will be gathering at Rye once more for the Putter, but, until they have done so, it is hard to think of a new season and there is still time for reflection on the old. It seems but a few days since we were on the threshold of things, and high expectancy was abroad in the lovely spring days as we went back and forth to Lancashire for this and that. This was to be Britain's year in the Walker Cup, and for a while the thought perhaps was over-much in people's minds. Then all on a black Friday at Muirfield came horrid anti-climax, reaction and finally the consolation that there were other things in the world of men.

The life of a golf correspondent has many blessings, and not the least of these is constant change from one little world to another. He may have endured agonies of suspense, delight, frustration and so on at one tournament, and then abruptly he is whisked away to a fresh scene and a new accounting of heroics and failures. Not until the season is done is he permitted long to dwell upon memories.

Thus it was after Muirfield. I spent most of the following day wandering slowly through Northumberland, that beautiful county, where the sternness of moors and rocks mingle with wood and meadow and stream as nowhere else in the land. I paused awhile near the causeway to Holy Island and watched geese rise from the gently moving waters. No one else was there and contrast from the urgency of the previous days was complete. It was a relief to let the mind become blank and forget all about American putting methods and the rest. There is nothing like a long drive to dull the senses and, as Surrey approached in the last hours before dawn, my mind was purged of longing for what might have been. And Sandwich was awaiting.

Golden Days

I think that, of all the golden summer, I shall best remember the days at Sandwich. Well over a thousand years ago Wilfred, Bishop of Northumberland, "arrived happily and pleasantly in Sandwich haven," and to me it has always seemed like a haven. Alone in all the south-east of England this bay has so far escaped the omnivorous claws that, year by year, seem to draw the coast ever nearer to

London. The little town, with its ancient, mysterious streets, remains snug and peaceful, as it has done for centuries, and the links beyond are much as they must always have been since the tides withdrew—broad and lonely, and free to the winds and the sky. Unfortunately opportunities for enjoying these things have become rare, for Sandwich is no longer a popular choice for tournaments. Perhaps the thought that there may not be another championship there for many years quickened my appreciation of that week in May.

Quiet before the Amateur

In these days, when the finances of golf seem so important, quiet championships, free of large crowds, are undesirable in some quarters; but I like them immensely. There is an air of peace about the club-house; one is not harassed by stewards and the watching is comfortable. Friends can be found, even though bores are less easily avoided, and sustenance can be taken at leisure and not in a bustle. On the Friday before the Amateur Championship no one would have believed that it was about to start, save for the presence of a tent or so.

On the evening of that day I stood for a moment alone with Patton of the American team, while the club captain's fireworks made lovely patterns against the night. I asked him whether the British defeat at Muirfield was due to a failing in technique or temperament and remember his immediate reply, as much for the sound as the sense of it. In his earnest, soft Southern voice he said; "It isn't the heart, it isn't the soul, it isn't the mind: it's the weather." He then went on to explain that if you took

THE EXPRESS

*THE drowsy Sunday afternoon
Wakes to the wheels' staccato tune,
And placid cows, knee-deep in grass,
Lift languid heads to watch it pass.*

*Standing upon a farm-yard gate,
Three rosy children wave and wait,
Watching the fiery train until
It storms beyond the distant hill.*

*The ragged rocks come drifting back;
Nothing reveals that vanished track
Save scarves of white that still drift over
The sunlit wheat and fields of clover.*

DOUGLAS GIBSON.

A Golf Commentary P. A. WARD-THOM

two golfers of equal ability and sent to Canada "to pursue his business and play golf," and another to Florida "to pursue his business and play some golf," and a few years later arranged a match between them, the man from Florida would win.

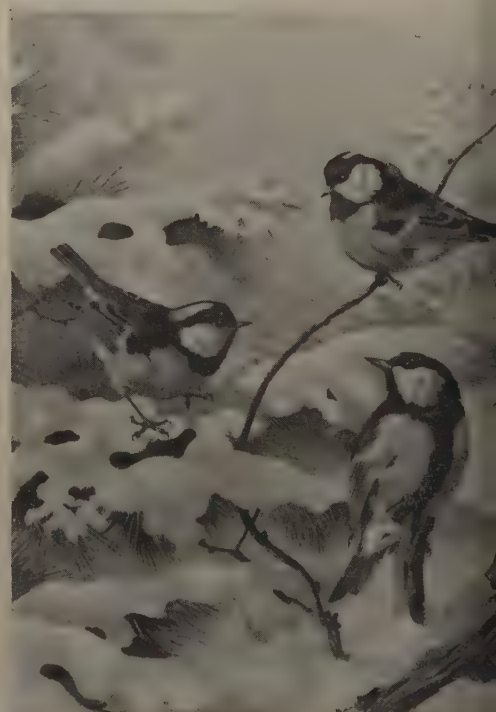
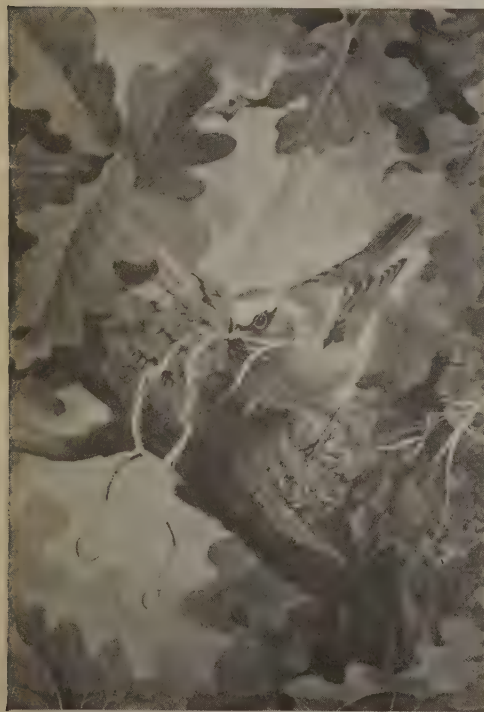
A day or so afterwards Charles Coles, being asked about the weather in Oklahoma, said that they had spells of strong wind added that he never played in it. This, one of the great amateurs of the generation, is a revealing comment. The British have taken pride, and justly, in the man who plays well in a strong wind. Such moments have a magnificence of their own, but the American prefers to avoid unpleasant weather whenever he can. Invariably there is some wind in the United States where the sun is warping his back. Thus he is able to preserve the suppleness of his muscles and the rhythm of his swing. When on occasion he is compelled to play in a strong wind the chances are that he will be less vulnerable than the man who frequently has to adjust his swing to changing conditions.

Fantastic Putting

Exactly a week after that talk with Patton came a moment that I shall not readily forget. It was evening and the silence was absolute about the last green, as Magee, that ebullient young Irish American, studied the putt fifteen yards that he had to hole for his victory against Hyndman in the semi-final. As everyone knows, hole it he did, and I cannot believe that there ever was a longer putt holed, at a time and on such an occasion. It was the climax to an awful, wearing experience with Hyndman. All day he had outplayed Magee through the green but had been frustrated by his fantastic putting.

Now it must have seemed to Hyndman that the gods were determined to torture him to defeat. Magee drove, for the third time in the match, from the first tee, and then Hyndman hit a magnificent stroke, smack in the middle of the club, far and dead straight down the fairway. This was superb proof of how a reasonable sound method can withstand the inroad of exhaustion. Driving is so much an automatic part of the expert's game that we are inclined to take it for granted. Rarely does one remember any particular drive, but that shot by Hyndman's was one of the finest strokes I have seen in all the long summer.

BIRDS OF A SURREY GARDEN



WATER-COLOURS OF WOODLAND AND GARDEN BIRDS, BY BASIL EDE. (Left to right) Cock Redstart Preparing Nesting Site; Barn Owl Attacking Young Brown Rat; Coal Tits with Great Tit in Winter. From an exhibition on view at Guildford House, 25, High Street, Guildford, Surrey, until January 2, 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

FROGS THAT LIKE BAGPIPES

R.—I read with interest the letter of November 19 from Mr. Y. A. Perdescribing the piping calls of his.

These seem very similar to the known whistling frogs in Jamaica, as they can be heard in considerable numbers just after darkness has fallen. I have also heard them in Judea. The call is a high-pitched, bell-like piping note, with a bell-like vibration, and when produced by a colony of frogs with sustained vibration the melodious babel effect is quite fascinating.

I have many times played my bagpipes in Jamaica over the past years, and in certain localities have heard in the evenings, when I stop piping, that every frog in the neighbourhood is in full cry, as if ecstatically inspired to greater efforts by the bagpiper—which proves, I think, that these frogs are very musical.—JAMES B. GRINLING, *Le Vieux Logis, Saint Paul, Alpes-Maritimes, France*.

DRAWING AT THE FINGER-TIPS

—I enclose a "drawing" of a Georgian-type house done on a typewriter. Your readers will be amazed at the variety of subjects that can be drawn on a typewriter, especially if one is more than one colour are.—JAMES B. GRINLING, *Le Vieux Logis, Saint Paul, Alpes-Maritimes, France*.

BEES DECEIVED BY A DRESS

—I was interested in Mrs. Doyne's letter of November 26 about bees investigating her chintz bed curtains. I work a lot in my garden, and during the summer wore a dress with a design of apple blossom all over it. I was much amused to see the bumble bees attracted to this: I saw a tremendous number of this kind of bee in our garden. They would fly from flower to flower, occasionally alighting if I happened to be still. I noticed that they were attracted to a piece of bright blue silver paper lying in the border.

Another insect which seemed very interested in my dress was the hoverfly.—SHEILA G. SMITH (Mrs.), 29, *Walsley, New Malden, Surrey*.

HAMPSHIRE MANOR HIDE-OUT

Sir John Mills
—I was interested in Mr. Alastair Hart's article, *Hide-outs after the Gunpowder Plot* (November 5), because I discovered a hide-out in this 16th-century manor house—Bisterne,



GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE "DRAWN" ON A TYPEWRITER

See letter: *Drawing at the Finger tips*

in Hampshire—some three years ago.

The entrance, from a small narrow first-floor room—itsself probably originally part of the adjacent bedroom—is concealed by an oak floorboard 37 ins. by 11 ins. that lifts up against the wall on a wooden hinge, thus revealing an opening 18 ins. by 11 ins. just above the shoulder of the butt of the Tudor kitchen chimney. This leads down into the hide-out, which is 4 ft. deep with a flat floor-space 3 ft. square. The shoulder is flattened slightly in one place to make getting in and out easier, and the four bottom layers of the butt are squared off vertically to increase the floor-space. The slope of the butt means that there is much more room and air-space than would be suggested by the bare measurements.

To fasten down and secure the entrance plank there is on its underside a wooden lock, the bolt of which is pressed forward into a slot by a thin iron spring. To enable this bolt to be pulled back from outside a short cord comes up through a knot in the plank, and the tiny knot at the end of the cord is invisible to anyone not in the secret. The cord itself is much worn where it comes up through the plank, indicating considerable use at some time.

From 1522 onwards Bisterne belonged through marriage to Sir William Compton, of Compton Wynyates, in Warwickshire, and his descendants, notably Henry, 1st Lord

Compton (died 1589) and his widow, and their son, Sir Henry Compton (died 1648).

My family has lived here since 1792, and I am sure that neither my uncle nor my father, born in 1836 and 1839 respectively, knew of this hiding-place. We should welcome views as to its date and purpose. Connection with the Gunpowder Plot is ruled out by the house's then ownership, and Henry, 1st Lord Compton, was a Protestant and his descendants Royalists.—JOHN MILLS (Col.), *Bisterne, Ringwood, Hampshire*.

[The late Mr. Gordon Nares, writing of Bisterne in *COUNTRY LIFE* (August 4, 1955), stated that the Comptons were absentees at the beginning of the 17th century. Possibly the house was let to tenants who were Roman Catholics and needed a hiding-place for a priest.—ED.]

COCK-FIGHT TICKET

SIR,—I enclose a photograph that may be of interest to some of your readers. It is of a proprietor's ticket for the Chester Cockpit. Its diameter is 1½ ins. and it is cut out of bone with the proprietor's number on the reverse side. I should be interested to hear of any "tickets" from other cockpits.—N. MILNE HARROP, *Garthgynan, Ruthin, North Wales*.

CURIOUS BELL-RINGING

SIR,—There was some curious bell-ringing at Cripplegate Church a century ago, if the illustration with Mr. Morsley's article of December 3 is to be believed. All twelve ringers seem to be clapping their sabbies at once; and yet, to judge by their varied attitudes, they do not seem to be starting a peal. And did the ropes' ends really trail all over the ground? If so, I suppose the ringers caught them as they shot up to the ceiling with the swing of the bell—a blistering feat!—C. J. ELLINGHAM, *Somerden, Groombridge, Kent*.

WAS IT A LAMP?

SIR,—With reference to the object illustrated with Mr. Clarke's letter of December 3, if this is dated correctly, I suggest that it is not a lamp but a small feeding bowl for a newly born animal, such as a lamb or calf, that found difficulty in sucking—in other words, an animal's posset-pot.—ALLAN JOBSON, 49, *St. George's Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk*.

A TRICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO

SIR,—Your readers may be interested to see the enclosed photograph of an old tricycle made for two people. Perhaps it should really be called a quadricycle, because, as will be seen, there is a small fourth wheel in

front, no doubt to prevent the machine from tipping up when going downhill. I am puzzled by the levers the lady is holding. Are they brakes or for helping in the propulsion?—A. E. HENSON, 27, *Kings Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire*.

A WILTSHIRE RECTOR'S ANCESTRY

From Lord Herbert

SIR,—Mr. Hussey, in his delightful article on Bishopstone House, Wiltshire (November 12), says that no one knows about the Rev. George Augustus Montgomery's ancestry and background. This is true up to a point, but he was clearly a blood-relative of the Herberts. He may have been a son of Captain Augustus Montgomery, R.N. (an illegitimate son of Henry, 10th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by Kitty Hunter); yet there is no record of any children of Augustus Montgomery, although he was married, not very happily, to a woman referred to as Miss Smyrna. Or he may have been a son of the 10th Earl himself, who had numerous illegitimate children. One of these was named Augustus Reebkomp (an anagram of Pembroke; I devote a long appendix to him in *The Pembroke Letters*). Mr. Single's guess in his letter of December 3 that the Rev. George Augustus Montgomery was the son of Captain Augustus Montgomery (alias Reebkomp) is, I think, confirmed by the following additions to the story.

Only laziness has prevented me from reading before now the correspondence (which I found nearly 30 years ago) here at Wilton, between George, Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Bromley and G. A. Montgomery. I have now read these letters, which begin in 1810 and end in 1821. The offer of Bishopstone to Bromley was made in 1810—to hold it for 8-10 years for George Montgomery, who



BONE TICKET FOR THE CHESTER COCKPIT

See letter: *Cock-fight Ticket*

was then at school. The idea of building a new rectory was made that year, as a letter of Bromley to the Bishop of Salisbury, which Mr. Hussey quotes, confirms. Henry, Earl of Pembroke, died in 1794, and Augustus (Reebkomp) Montgomery in 1797. Now, in December, 1811, G. A. Montgomery was still at school (Bromley writes to Lord Pembroke about him, asking whether he is to go to Cambridge). If he was a son of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, he would have had to have been born not later than 1793-4, making him 18 in 1811. If he had been Augustus Montgomery's son, his birth must have been before 1797; this is more likely, since he could then be a boy at school in 1811.

In April, 1818, he writes "My dear Pem," and ends "most affectionately," from Hungerford. He had just been ordained, and writes to say he hopes soon to be able to pay back some of the money lent to him, which is the least he could do to those to whom he owes everything. He had never spent more than the allowance Lord Pembroke gave him. There are three



A LATE-VICTORIAN TANDEM TRICYCLE

See letter: *A Tricycle Built for Two*



TALL OLD PERRY PEAR TREE IN A
HEREFORDSHIRE ORCHARD

See letter: Pear Trees for Perry

letters from Hungerford on this subject, and two more from Wilton House in 1821, before he moved into Bishopstone.

The clue to his origin may be at the College of Arms, because he and Lord Pembroke discuss his armorial bearings and on one letter Lord Pembroke has endorsed the following: "George Montgomery. Time of pulling down the Old House at Bishopstone. New house incomplete. Will reside in the new House. Reason for not writing about the Grant of Armorial Bearings. September 13, 1821." G. A. Montgomery wished to discuss this personally, which was apparently done. In the last of the letters, October 19, 1821, to "Dear George," Lord Pembroke tells him what he expects him to do as incumbent.

So it does look as if G. A. Montgomery was George, Earl of Pembroke's, half-nephew—that is, the son of his illegitimate half-brother, Captain George Augustus Montgomery, R.N. G. A. Montgomery's form of address, "Dear Pem" and "Yours affectionately" to someone nearly 40 years older than himself, even though he may have been his half-uncle, is remarkable for those days.

Mr. Bromley, it is worth recalling, was house-master at Harrow from 1771 to 1808 of the house where George,

Earl of Pembroke, was lodged, and on retiring was given the Bishopstone living. He died in 1821. There is one slight error in Mr. Hussey's article: he mentions the 12th Earl and his Russian Countess, but it should be the 11th.—HERBERT, *The Chantry House, Wilton, Salisbury*.

PEAR TREES FOR PERRY

SIR,—Changes in fashion have surprising results. For years scarcely anyone has drunk perry. Now, in various forms, it has become a popular drink once more. The result is that many fine and ancient perry pear trees that have been left standing only because it was not worth while cutting them down (or, as in the case of the grand old Herefordshire specimen illustrated, perhaps because it was most useful for stacking exceptionally long ladders and poles) are once again worth while as fruit-bearing trees.

It is interesting to observe that these old trees nearly always stand on the exposed, windy edge of an orchard. As can be seen, this is so with the tree in my picture. There are two reasons for this. First, the pear is very wind firm; John Rea, writing in 1665, recommended the planting of pears, elms or sycamores a little distance from a walled garden "to abate the north and east winds." Second, of course, perry pears are not picked from the tree but gathered from the ground (to-day an unpopular task, owing to wasps) and exposure to wind brings them down the quicker.

It was a surprise to me to learn that in the 1880s the willow-leaved pear, now popular as an ornamental tree, was being planted to some extent in the Herefordshire orchards because its fruit supplied the tannin and acid that are deficient in many perry pears.—MILES HADFIELD, 39, Hamstead Hill, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, 20.

WHY COLDHARBOUR?

SIR,—In reply to Mr. J. Underwood's enquiry of December 3, I have always understood that Coldharbour is an Anglicised version of *Col d'arbres*.—R. A. IRWIN (Lt.-Col.), *The Lawn, Willington, Sussex*.

A STRANGE STONE OBJECT

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a stone object that has been in my family for a number of years and came originally from Milton Abbey in Dorset. It is of Ham Hill stone, is 8½ ins. high and 4½ ins. deep, is hollow and has the back closed by a thin slab of stone.

I should be grateful for any help in identifying this object.—K. C. FUDGE, 7, West Allington, Bridport, Dorset.

ROYAL FISHING TEMPLE

SIR,—Mr. Hussey's references to Virginia Water in his first article on Fort Belvedere (November 19) remind me of a drawing that we acquired for the Cooper Union Museum, New York, some time ago. The charming structure shown in the enclosed photograph of the drawing will perhaps be familiar to some of your readers.

The drawing, in water-colour, is inscribed *The Fishing Temple, Virginia Water*, and was acquired with a group of drawings by Frederick Crace (1779-1859). To what degree the design approaches that of the "elegant Chinese pavilion" built by George IV, which Brayley in his *Topographical History of Surrey* (1850) reported as "now undergoing repair," we have not succeeded in establishing. I have been informed that the ornamental structures at Virginia Water no longer exist.—CALVIN S. HATHAWAY, *The Cooper Union for The Advancement of Science and Art, Cooper Square, New York, 3*.

[The Fishing Temple was among the minor buildings in Windsor Park and beside Virginia Water commissioned by George IV in connection with the transformation of Windsor Castle begun in 1824. It is included in a list of Sir Jeffry Wyatville's works given by Tighe and Davis in *Annals of Windsor* (Vol. II, p. 616). Engravings of it show that in structure and ornament it corresponded closely with the building in Crace's drawing. Its Chinese design followed the precedent set by Sandby's Chinese Bridge and the Mandarin Barge constructed for the Duke of Cumberland.]

The drawing shows the aspect of the Fishing Temple from the landward side. A flower garden with an aviary and a fountain basin containing gold and silver carp were laid out in front. At the rear, above the water, there was a gallery, extending the full length of the building, from which the King and his suite were able to amuse themselves in fishing. There was a spacious central apartment with two smaller ones in the wings. The roof was brightly coloured. The structure required constant repair, and before the end of the 19th century was taken down and replaced by a Swiss cottage.

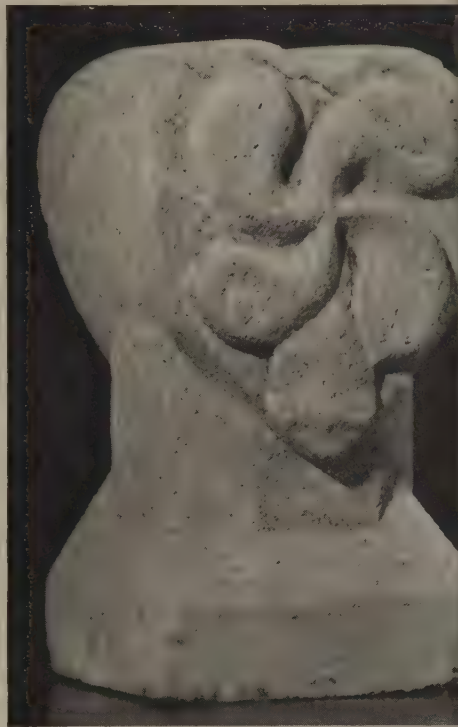
Frederick Crace is perhaps best remembered to-day by his extensive collection of maps and views of London now in the British Museum. As a designer and draughtsman,

he was much employed in the decoration of the Brighton Pavilion although the Fishing Temple is as to Wyatville, this drawing poses the question whether in fact Crace was not mainly responsible for the design.—Ed.]

A DISASTROUS FLIGHT

SIR,—With reference to recent articles about the unhappy end of Lord Cadman (November 26 and December 10), the following copy of the line handbill published in January, may be of interest.

"This is to give Notice Lovers of Art and Ingenuity. Jan 24. 1739. That the famous Cadman intends to fly from St. Mary's Steeple over the River



HOLLOW STONE OBJECT 8½ ins. H

See letter: A Strange Stone Object

on Saturday next, flying up and firing off two Pistols, and several diverting Tricks and upon the Rope, which will be diverting to the spectators. N.B. above said Robert Cadman having one but his Wife to collect what the Gentlemen and Ladies are pleased to give him, he desires the Favour of which are at a distance, either to their Servant with it, or else he in to wait for them at their own House.

A native of Shrewsbury, Crace was a constant exhibitor at fairs from 1720 to 1739, and is shown "firing from a tower to the ground, by means of a groove fastened to his body along a rope (not a tightrope) strained from one place to another a scene painted by Hogarth. On a fatal day the rope was fixed from the upper windows of St. Mary's Church near the spire, to the Gay Men's now the Shrewsbury football ground. It snapped in two as he was passing over St. Mary's Friars, and he was amid thousands of spectators.

The ground was so frost-hard that the body rebounded several times. His wife, who had been collecting money, threw it away, and ran to the house in hopes of affording some help. LANGLEY, 158, Frankwell, Shrewsbury.

A RECORD INCUMBENT

SIR,—In the issue of November 1959 there is an error in the inter article on Bishopstone House, Dorset, by Christopher Hussey. The incumbent, Christopher Hussey, was a deacon Lear, my grandfather, born in 1824, and could not have been rector in 1843. He became rector in 1850, canon residentiary in 1866, archdeacon until his death in 1891. His incumbency under six bishops was a record for the church. C. F. LEAR, 12, West Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



THE CHINESE FISHING PAVILION AT VIRGINIA WATER ERECTED FOR
GEORGE IV. A water-colour drawing by Frederick Crace

See letter: Royal Fishing Temple

To
Golfers'...



Henry Cotton gives

his name

his fame

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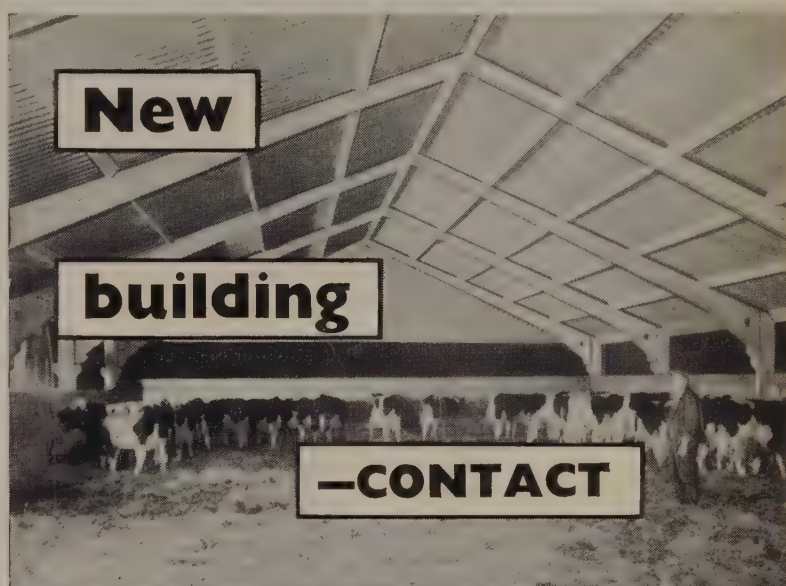
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AUSERIE ON BRIDGE

CAMROSE CUP CLIMAX

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

FEW weeks ago, when England met Northern Ireland at Birmingham in the Camrose Cup series, I could not help wondering how times have changed. In the old English policy was to pick four leading players from London, plus two country cousins. Inclusion of the provincial pair was little more than a gesture. It entitled them to sport English Bridge Union tie, but they could not claim themselves fortunate if called upon to play more than a dozen boards.

Birmingham, by way of contrast, Flint and I enjoyed the luxury of freest periods while our four team-mates kept the score along; and the said team-mates it noted, consisted of a pair from Somerset and a pair from Somerset. You only to look at the Master Point rankings to see that London's supremacy is a thing of the past.

Laurence Porter, who presided at the dinner last night, gave a graphic account of his struggle with another Warwickshire player in the 49th match against Northern Ireland. When they were permitted to play four boards but it was touch-and-go throughout, the rest of the match they were resigned to a packed gallery. And then it happened. At board 96 Northern Ireland shot into the lead. One of the star London pairs had gone down in a vulnerable Three No-Trumps, a bid which had been bid to a cast-iron Six in the other room. Thoroughly unlucky the unlucky pair insisted on standing and so it came to pass that Porter and I were pushed into the arena for the last boards of the match.

Our reserve pair ever faced a worse ordeal. The first three boards were uneventful, but on the last one. Porter's opponents were heading for a vulnerable Six Spades if made, would settle the issue, and he had the familiar feeling that he was bound to do the wrong thing. When it came to pass, however, he looked like a man withdrawn in the world. The Irish pair seemed divided up in Seven Spades, and Porter's set was the Ace of trumps!

The third match ended on a note of which indicated this policy. In the affair at Birmingham England won the 32-board matches, and we seemed all a clean sweep after building up a good lead in the final match. The Ulster players came back in characteristic fashion. This was board 31:

♠ 10
♥ A Q 10 8
♦ A 8 3
♣ K 10 5 4 3

N
W E
S

♠ Q J 6 3
♥ 6 5 4
♦ 9
♣ A Q 7 6 2

♠ A 9 8 7 5 4 2
♥ K J
♦ Q 6 4
♣ J

Dealer, East. Neither side vulnerable.

Porter and the writer sat East and West respectively in Room 1. The bidding, after a few East, went like this:

West	North	East
2 Diamonds	2 Hearts	No bid
No bid	3 Clubs	No bid
No bid	3 No-Trumps	Double
No bid	No bid	Double
No bid	No bid	

Porter could hardly be blamed for doubling in an end-of-term effort by his partner and in sign-off attempts on his left. The writer, Eric Goldblatt, proceeded to play the hand for all it was worth. A Club was led to the Queen, and the Nine of Diamonds was played; South played low, and the Ace won. Making one round of trumps with the Ace, Porter overtook his Knave of Hearts with the Queen and led the King of Clubs; Porter and South ruffed. The King of Clubs was then overtaken with the Ace, and

East could only gnash his teeth as South's remaining Diamonds went away on the Ten of Hearts and Ten of Clubs. South came to hand with a ruff and claimed his doubled contract after conceding two Spade tricks.

We did not expect to lose more than three international match points on the board; the same contract, undoubted, was almost bound to be reached in the other room, and the Manchester player sitting South had already played several hands in masterly fashion. Four Spades was duly bid in the replay, but our man ran into an early and unforeseen snag. The opening lead was the Knave of Diamonds, and West had understandably held his peace.

What would you do in South's place? The King of Diamonds seems rather more likely to be with East; if you play low in dummy, you might lose one Diamond, one Club and two Spade tricks. In practice, rightly or wrongly, South played for the King to be on his right; he took the Ace of Diamonds, Ace of Spades and three top Hearts, discarding his Club, followed by a fourth Heart in the hope that East would have to follow suit or ruff with a Spade honour. The contract was doomed when East trumped with the Six of Spades, and Northern Ireland picked up 640 (six international match points) on the board.

This reduced our lead to four i.m.p. only, which counts as a draw. Then came the final hand:

♠ K J
♥ 4 3 2
♦ 9 8 5 4
♣ K J 6 2

N
W E
S

♠ A 8 5 4
♥ 7 6
♦ A K 10 6 3
♣ 8 5

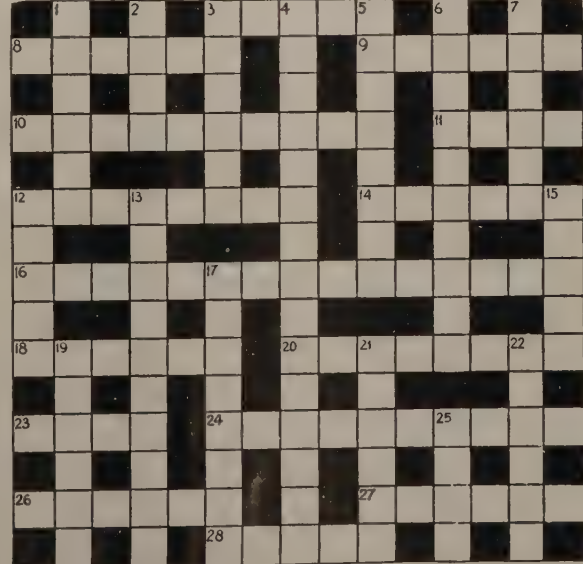
♠ 6 2
♥ A K Q J 10 8 5
♦ ...
♣ A Q 9 3

Dealer, South. Both sides vulnerable.

CROSSWORD No. 1552

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1552, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, December 30, 1959

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
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SOLUTION TO No. 1551. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 17, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Shrewsbury; 6, Ales; 9, Pomeranian; 10, Star; 12, Range; 13, Simpleton; 14 and 16, Tower Bridge; 20, Estate; 21, Sloth; 25, Cormorant; 26, Noise; 27 and 28, Coin of the realm; 29, Sigh; 30, Bear garden. DOWN.—1, Superb; 2, Romy; 3, Worse; 4, Banister; 5, Re-arms; 7, Latitude; 8, Sprinter; 11, Claret; 15, Option; 17, Peacocks; 18, Starting; 19, Fletcher; 22, Baffle; 23, Wizard; 24, Penman; 26, Norma.

In my room the Ulster pair, playing Acol, bid the South-North cards like this: Two Hearts—Two No-Trumps—Four Hearts. Goldblatt had not much of a guess after West's uninspired lead of the Ten of Spades; the Knave fetched the Ace, and he claimed 12 tricks after ruffing the Diamond return.

Great minds do not think alike on the subject of responding to an Acol Two-bid. My own view, for what it is worth, is that North should say Three Clubs. I am not influenced by the fact that Six Clubs, played by North, is impregnable. A round of bidding having already been consumed, for the greater good, by the Two-bid, I feel that the responder should try to give information while he has the chance, instead of wasting more time with a negative cypher.

Nowadays, instead of a straight match over 100 boards, three separate matches of 32 boards each are played; two victory points are awarded for a win and one for a draw.

Northern Ireland had only one hope. If the English South happened to end up in a slam and got a different opening lead, he might guess wrong and put up the King when he came to play on Spades. In that event our opponents would snatch a winning draw and a victory point.

We had to wait for the result in Room 2, and excitement mounted in the Irish camp when someone reported that South was in Six Hearts and had got an unhelpful lead. That was not quite correct. The Manchester pair were playing Culbertson. South opened Two Hearts with rather less than the normal quota of honour tricks. The response was Three No-Trumps, a bid which North later agreed was faintly nauseous. South then said Four Clubs and North Five Clubs. As a cue bid in Diamonds stood to attract a Spade lead, South converted to Six Hearts. The lead in fact was a Spade, and South called for the Knave. East had doubled, so England gained seven i.m.p. on the board and a third clear win. No luck for the Irish.

ACROSS

- Not that such soap is edible (5)
- Maker of a phrase? (6)
- Indicates the marks (6)
- Is this what put the lecturer's lantern out? (5, 5)
- Where to meet Othello with the guns? (4)
- No more telephoning? (5, 3)
- Makes apple and junket (6)
- Where to find shaking cherubim (15)
- Pried about nothing and got caught! (6)
- Brave pipes (8)
- The girl with the lisp in the story (4)
- No doubt the gun-dog gets scolded for playing this! (6, 4)
- "Gods are we, Bards, Saints, —, if we will!"—Arnold (6)
- Red Sea in tumult no more (6)
- It so happens (5)

DOWN

- One of the Fair Nine (6)
- One may appropriately find it in *Peregrine Pickle* (4)
- Stuff and nonsense in a rhyming game (6)
- Royal game (4, 2, 3, 6)
- Crumpets! What an array of colours! (8)
- Novelist of the Midlands (10)
- A blow is all right in broken rest (6)
- Where to find a taxi-driver on the rank, naturally (5)
- Sounds as if the band of poets found the water fresh (4, 6)
- "A brotherhood of venerable —" —Wordsworth (5)
- So no duel (anagr.) (8)
- It's found in the make-up of a foxy gentleman (6)
- "The — born within the cage —That never knew the summer woods" —Tennyson (6)
- Shed a tear about a member (6)
- Have a go at closing it up! (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 1550 is

Mr. Derek Plunkett,
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APPEALS

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THE ESTATE MARKET

A SELLERS' MARKET

IT is eleven weeks since the General Election was held, and there has been time to assess the effects of the return of a strong Conservative Government on property market values. For some months before Election Day there had been a definite hardening in the prices of good-class property, and as October 8 drew nearer a considerable amount of capital was switched from Stock Exchange holdings where there was a risk of nationalisation to land and property that would be unaffected whatever the outcome. And when the Election results disclosed the certainty of a strong Government for another five years more funds became available, investors being prompted by the knowledge that reasonably stable conditions could be expected for agricultural and other landed properties.

High Prices for Sporting Rights

A SIGNIFICANT trend that has developed as a direct result of the General Election is a noticeable increase in the demand for country estates with first-class sporting attractions. Buyers now feel confident about the economic future of the nation and are willing to pay high prices for shooting and fishing, which most of them were not prepared to do until the result of the Election was known.

Stock Exchange prices now seem steady and it is not anticipated that there will be further large transfers of funds from industrial equities to real estate for the time being. But there is definitely a sellers' market for both town and country properties, principally because there is a shortage of properties on the market following the many transactions that have taken place in recent months, a state of affairs that is accentuated by the fact that agents have little on their books.

Confidence in the Future

THE above observations are based on notes supplied by Messrs. Strutt and Parker, Lofts and Warner, a firm of estate agents who have a number of offices as far apart as Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Plymouth. Discussing trading conditions for the whole of 1959, this firm state that the general improvement in the national economy over the past twelve months has resulted in higher prices for real estate.

"The growth of confidence in the future," they write, "is reflected in the 36.3 per cent. rise in the *Financial Times* ordinary share index between January 1 and December 1, and, though it would be wrong to deduce that all properties have increased in value in the same proportion, there is certainly an increased volume of money available to buy, maintain, redevelop and improve property."

Strong Market for Farms

COMMENTING on the market for farms and agricultural estates, Messrs. Strutt and Parker, Lofts and Warner state that there has been an unsatisfied demand throughout the year, and when advising sellers the main uncertainty has been the amount by which keen buyers might be prepared to exceed accepted standards of value. Under these conditions it has been their policy to advise clients to submit farms and estates to auction, and they have noticed that tenants have invariably been keen to buy their holdings and in many instances have clubbed together in an endeavour to outbid a single intending purchaser.

Good farms with possession are very hard to find and prices have risen in proportion to their scarcity. Where farms are let at full, tendered rents, particularly on repairing leases, the gap between their value as let and their value with possession has narrowed appreciably.

As for country houses, they sold readily at the prices then, and there has been keen competition for good properties in the fashionable areas such as Dorset, parts of Hampshire, the Cotswolds and Home Counties. Nevertheless, are occasional vendors who are optimistic a figure on property when this happens they are compelled to reduce prices in effect a sale and have to lower figure than they would have obtained if they had taken a realistic view in the first instance.

Where Yields are Small

THE general growth of confidence and optimistic atmosphere prevails in the City is reflected in the field of urban property investment. It has been responsible for a rise in values, with the result that many have had to accept a smaller yield.

A marked feature of the market according to Messrs. Strutt and Parker, Lofts and Warner, is the interest taken by institutional buyers in the equity of new developments. It seems that the demand for an insurance company with a long-term, well-secured property have passed, and revision clauses geared to rising values at stated intervals have become general practice. Some institutions are going further, forming companies with the object of acquiring large equity interests in established property companies, view to financing new developments. The demand for sites ripe for development continues unabated, and of the prices paid for bare land planning permission for the development of housing estates has been spectacular. Shop properties in best positions, with reversions to higher rents, are keenly sought and investors seem satisfied with a yield of as little as 2½ per cent. though most purchasers achieve 3½ per cent. on current yields with reversions to higher rents.

Speculative Development

THE conversion of large houses into flats and maisonettes continues, but Messrs. Strutt and Parker, Lofts and Warner report that the supply tends to outstrip demand and that it is increasingly difficult to sell the completed flats at high prices they once commanded. In fact, they regard this type of development as being highly speculative, the exception being the very large flats with five or more bedrooms, which there is an increasing demand for. Smaller town houses are keenly sought, and the new, low-built houses with garage is extremely popular.

HAMPSHIRE ESTATE

ALTHOUGH this is a time when agents have little to report, the market has not been completely idle. As I briefly mentioned last week, Messrs. John D. Wood and Mr. H. I. Redfern recently completed negotiations for sale of portions of the Worthy Park estate which lies along the north bank of the Itchen Valley between Kingsworthy and Martinstown, Winchester. The land involved is about 550 acres, and the bulk of it is to be sold to tenants. It includes Park House, Hinton House, Worthy House, two dairy farms, a number of cottages in the village of Kingsworthy and Abbotsworthy, more than a mile of trout fishing on the River Itchen. The sales were arranged by the direction of the late Mrs. K. E. R. Butchart, who kept a house on the estate for her own use.

PROCTER

HIGHER CEREAL PAYMENTS

a first reckoning the Ministry of Agriculture is making a deficiency payment of £6 10s. an acre for barley and £3 an acre for oats sown in 1959. The deficiency may be more to come at the end of the cereal year in July next, when complete calculations are made. The average market prices that have been received. The deficiency payments make good the gap between the deficiency and the standard prices of 27s. 6d. for barley and 27s. 5d. for mixed corn. These amounts when translated to an acreage of 100 acres of this device is to let the farmer keep their grain for feeding on the farm, without forfeiting the subsidy because they have not actually sold it. In the case of wheat, the grain is sold to get the deficiency payment, which is on a straight weight basis. I am rather surprised that the deficiency payment on barley is as high as £6 10s. Market prices seemed to be no lower than last autumn. In the autumn that the bulk of the grain was sold. At this time last year the deficiency payments were £5 10s. an acre for barley and £2 an acre for oats sown in 1959.

Scheme Going Ahead

THE hard words from the National Pig Breeders' Association for the accredited herds scheme run by the Pig Industry Development Authority is to go ahead. The scheme is to hall-mark foundation pedigree herds that have a performance for the factors of profit and loss—namely, the cost of the end product and the time taken to produce it. Although there are differences of opinion within the industry and these differences have not been handled happily by the P.I.D.A., it is hoped that pedigree breeders will be in sorting out the many of pigs to find the pig that will give the best and most cheaply. The P.I.D.A. will meet the cost of the scheme from the levy exacted on all pigs, and there will be no fee for membership.

Hy and Productive Pigs

THE accreditation scheme will require the immunisation of stock against swine fever, but there will be no health requirement during the year. The P.I.D.A. wants to see clinical inspection later on. A veterinary surgeon will visit the herd and certify that good standards of hygiene and health management are being observed and that the pigs are free from any clinically detectable disease of kinds that can be reasonably controlled. Virus pneumonia is one of these, and it is obvious that as soon as possible vaccination should be a guarantee of freedom from this infection, which is so prevalent in our pig herds.

On the production side the selected herd must have been consistently recorded for at least a year, and all sows must be submitted for testing. The aim is that in due course the selected herd will make use only of tested boars and their proved brothers and sons. Progeny testing, so far as it has been carried, clearly the difference between those that give a high conversion and those that are not so good. The amounts of food used by the best sows and the worst can represent a difference of 40s. a pig in the cost of fattening the progeny of one sow against that of another. The commercial pig farmer needs to know the capacity of a boar, or indeed of any pedigree stock, when he goes to

Keeping Calves Hungry

YOUNG calves will do better if they are kept slightly hungry. Dr. J. H. B. Roy stresses this in his book, *The Calf: Its Management, Feeding and Health* (Farmer and Stock-breeder, 9s. 6d.). Too many calves get a bad start in life because they are overfed, especially during the first three weeks. Dr. Roy recommends that calves over 80 lb. in weight should be fed 1 lb. of milk for every 10 lb. of liveweight and those under 80 lb. should receive 1 lb. for every 8 lb. of liveweight. Thus a Jersey heifer calf of average size will get 6 pints of milk a day at four days old and a Friesian heifer calf 7 pints. Recent research has shown that calves sucking a cow receive milk at the rate of 1.2 lb. per minute at two weeks old, rising to about 1.8 lb. at eight weeks old. The use of nipple feeders ensures that calves obtain milk in a fashion similar to normal sucking, but Dr. Roy doubts whether this method has advantages over normal bucket feeding. He agrees, however, that multiple nipple feeders for attachment to milk churns have their use for feeding calves out of doors, especially on a rotational grazing system. This second edition of Dr. Roy's book includes advice on modern antibiotics and the treatment of the diseases to which calves are prone.

Food Cheap in Britain

LOW prices are one benefit we obtain from our system of price support to the farming industry. In other countries tariffs on imported food tend to keep all prices high, and import quotas, restricting the amount coming into a country from outside, also have the same effect. The International Labour Office issues a comparative table of retail food prices for October, 1958, which shows how British housewives scored in this respect. A pound of white wheat bread cost 6½d. here and over 1s. in Canada, the United States and Sweden. Sirloin of beef cost 5s. 3½d. a lb. here, compared with 6s. 11d. in Canada, 7s. 2d. in Italy and 8s. 6½d. in Sweden. A pint of milk cost 8d. here, against 10d. in Canada and 1s. 2d. in the United States, but milk was cheaper in France at 5½d. a pint, Italy 6½d. and Sweden 7d. Butter was much cheaper here than abroad, and so were cheese and eggs. As we know, our egg prices have been so low in recent years that the British market has attracted very few eggs from the traditional suppliers, Denmark, Holland and Poland.

Farm-kitchen Electricity

IN the past ten years the annual consumption of electricity on farms has more than doubled, increasing from 3,445 units to 7,050 units per farm. In the early days the area supply boards complained that farmers made a great fuss about getting the supply, but that, when they were connected, they used it only for lights in the house and maybe the cowshed and a television set. Evidently to-day more farms have electric radiators, refrigerators, washing-machines and dish-washers. The other evening I was taken into a neighbour's kitchen premises, newly decorated and equipped with a full battery of modern devices. I thought that this was as good as looking at the farmer's bank-book, or perhaps more truly it was a reflection of his high regard for his wife. The farmer himself seemed a little scared of all this new gear in the kitchen. It was his wife's domain, and he was happy enough to pay for it and to keep clear.

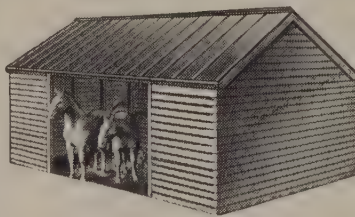
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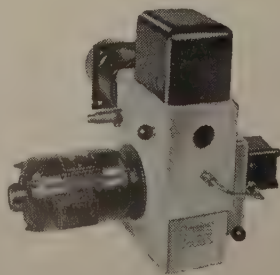
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DICKENS AND HIS MISTRESS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

WHEN Charles Dickens died in 1870 he was only 58 years old, and this must have deepened the shock to his multitude of readers and admirers. He was universally read, but, above all, he was the writer for the common man. He was the first novelist of importance to use the common man as a mine for his material. The link between them was close. The people's feeling for him was worshipful, because in him they found their own quirks and idiosyncrasies and their own virtues. When, a few years later, Forster's life of Dickens was published, they would find Dickens's will printed at the end. A few of them may have wondered at the opening sentence: "I, Charles Dickens . . . hereby revoke all my former wills and codicils. . . I give the sum of £1,000

dear, you must be out of temper there is no help for it." There You have been warned. Steam-at work.

However deep one's sympathy with Mrs. Dickens may be, it would be hypocritical not to recognise that she was a dull, carping woman who not the slightest understanding of extraordinary being to whom she married. She was grit in the wind. And then he met Ellen Ternan. The world didn't hear about Ternan until 1934, when Dickens had been lying under his stone in Westminster Abbey for over half a century. So many people knew about it that the extraordinary how the affair was kept quiet. Forster must have known Wilkie Collins, and Wills, Dickens's right-hand-man, and the Tro

DICKENS INCOGNITO. By Felix Aylmer
(Hart-Davis, 12s. 6d.)

free of legacy duty to Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan." The will was dated just a year before he died.

Who, some of these readers may have wondered, is this Ellen Ternan, whose name comes before anyone else's, before the names of his own kin? Perhaps they flicked over Forster's index, but no Ternan was there. Forster was discreet. The worshippers must not be disillusioned, and so a lot of things weren't there. Dickens was an enthusiastic amateur actor. The seeker would find a lot in the *Life* about the plays he appeared in; but they would find nothing about a play called *The Frozen Deep*. Dickens produced it in Manchester in August, 1857. Three of the actresses were professionals: a Mrs. Ternan and her two daughters, Ellen and Maria. It was not for the cautious Forster to reveal what he and many other people knew: that Dickens, aged 45, had fallen head over heels in love with Ellen, aged 18. The next year he and his wife separated. They had been married for 22 years, and she had borne him eleven children.

Marriage Doomed to Failure

In those days an agreement to separate was a serious matter, and divorce all but unheard of. But anybody who has closely considered the case of Dickens and his wife must have come to the conclusion that, whether or not there was a separation, the marriage would be a failure. This could have been predicted before it took place. Dickens once wrote: "I hold my inventive capacity on the stern condition that it must master my whole life, have complete possession of me, and sometimes for months together put everything else away from me." It is clear that, in the months before the marriage, when this creative dynamo was already humming, Miss Hogarth was grouching and grumbling because Dickens couldn't give her all the time she demanded. "If," he wrote to her, "the representations I have so often made to you, about my working as a duty, and not as a pleasure, be not sufficient to keep you in the good humour which you, of all people in the world, should preserve—why then, my

family, for one of Ellen's sisters married Anthony Trollope's brother; must have been the gossip of the day. But there is not a whisper in the annals of the time.

Then, in the *Daily Express* of April 3, 1934, a Mr. Thomas Wright published the story of the liaison which, he said, had come to light through a canon to whom Ellen had confessed and expressed remorse was greeted, for the most part, with indignation and disbelief. Some later, in a book by Miss Gladys Stowe, the tale was repeated and Miss Stowe added that Dickens's daughter, Kate Perugini, had told her that a son had been born and died in infancy.

Rumbling Indignation

The indignation of those who wanted Dickens to be godlike, with human attributes, especially not the attribute (which he shared with Wordsworth) of having an illegitimate child, continued to rumble; but there on writers about Dickens included the Ternan affair in their canon, though there has been no taint about the son.

Now comes a fascinating book by Mr. Felix Aylmer, *Dickens Incognito* (Hart-Davis, 12s. 6d.). This is the story. In December of 1867 Dickens was giving readings in New York and lost his pocket-diary, which is still in New York, part of the Berg Collection in the Public Library. Mr. Aylmer was permitted to see this diary and make use of it in the present book. The writing is minute. Mr. Aylmer admits that his interpretation is "open to challenge." But he thinks it is correct. So do I. By luck, Mr. Aylmer was well acquainted with a reader referred to in the diary by initials S.L. contractions. His interpretation S.L. stands for Slough; D. for Date; W. for Waterloo at times, at other times Windsor; P. for Paddington, and so on. Off. is clearly office. G.F. Gads Hill and Gd. Gravesend. In many times are also mentioned, investigation of still surviving tables of those days shows that it fits. There is also the initial N., which he takes for Nelly, as Ellen

nes called, and M., her sister Under the date April 12, 1867, re: "To Clifton at 10. Read d and Bob" (the tale of Bob t?). The next day's entry reads: at 10.25. At Sl. at 2½. Arrival." All look at the significance of l" in a moment.

A Hide-out in Slough

the meantime note that s met Ellen in 1857 and it is years later. It is authenticated throughout most of this time s was paying his court, assisting ernan and her daughters finan- and in other ways; but there is on to think that Ellen shared our. It took him about nine to overcome her scruples; and if sequence of this at last achieved was that she expected a child, would be need for secrecy and household arrangements. So s and Ellen sought a hide-out. ound it in the then pleasant of Slough.

r. Aylmer has discovered in y's *Notes on Slough and Upton* erence: "In a fire in the High n May, 1889, Elizabeth Cottage, h Charles Dickens lodged for a . was burnt down." Mr. Aylmer find no reference to Charles s in the Slough rate-books of vant year, but he did find that r Tringham had lived at Eliza- ottage, and he remembered that l heard of Charles Tringham Thomas Wright, who made elation in the *Daily Express*, was the name Charles Dickens en sharing a house with Ellen at Peckham.

the clues have brought us thus cken, after years of siege, has ne Miss Ternan's scruples, and re Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tring- pear at Slough. And now the of April 13, 1867, makes sense. s read at Clifton, caught the next morning, reached Slough and there followed the Arrival. ild? That is what Mr. Aylmer and in the circumstances it a not unreasonable deduction.

Finding Foster-parents

June, 1867, Ellen has left and is settled at Windsor Linden Grove, Nunhead, Peck- If a child had been born, ild have to be registered. ylmer began his search. He n the records of the Lambeth tion district that a male child tered as having been born not 13 but on May 10, 1867. The was called Francis Charles am. The father is Francis s Tringham, house-painter, and ther Elizabeth Tringham, née r. This seemed to Mr. Aylmer e certificate which carried hints ens in every detail." All he eded to do was prove that there had been a marriage between called Francis Thomas Tring- and the so-called Elizabeth r. Then he met a facer. His hes showed that on Septem- 1865, Francis Thomas Tringham, painter, did indeed marry Eliza- canley, domestic servant.

much for the facts. The rest is tion, and what Mr. Aylmer s is that before Ellen's son was ickens looked round for a couple ould become foster-parents. He the Tringhams, and a deal was How the thing was carried h (assuming Mr. Aylmer to be you will find from his book. It a problem for Dickens and

Miss Ternan, and it freed the child from the taint of illegitimacy. Mr. Aylmer says: "The answer to the question: 'Why did Dickens adopt the name of Tringham?' is therefore: He was named after his son."

What Happened to the Son?

And did the child die in infancy, as Dickens's daughter said it did? Mr. Aylmer answers this without qualification, but also without telling us whence his information derives. "As it turned out, Francis Charles was apprenticed to his adopted father's trade and became a journeyman house decorator. He married at the age of twenty-four, had two sons, one of whom died of wounds in the first world war; and himself died of Bright's disease at the age of thirty-one."

It appears from what Mr. Aylmer writes that there is a good deal of unsifted Dickensiana in America, and that further light may be shed upon hitherto unknown episodes in Dickens's career. He does not fear that this will do Dickens any harm, and deplores the social outlook of Victorian times which made it all but impossible for Dickens to divorce his wife and start anew with Ellen Ternan. It is difficult for us nowadays to understand the hush of incredulous horror which for so long brooded over this matter. But an interesting question arises. Supposing the social code of that time made it possible for him without loss of status to divorce Mrs. Dickens, would Ellen then have wanted to marry him? She entered into and continued the association so reluctantly that it is conceivable that, in a world of franker manners, she would have found herself strong enough to say no and to end the matter out of hand. It isn't every girl of 18 who wants to marry a man old enough to be her father, however distinguished he may be.

FOR GARDENERS

THE *Amateur Gardening Annual* (Collingridge, 6s.) continues to strike a happy balance between the everyday gardener interested in dahlias, chrysanthemums or roses and the more advanced who wants to know about garden design, scientific progress and less common plants. This year's issue, indeed, is, perhaps, one of the best we have seen. It is profusely illustrated and includes four colour plates. Among the outstanding articles are one by Miss Sylvia Crowe, president of the Institute of Landscape Architects, on the design of the small garden, one by Graham Thomas, gardens adviser to the National Trust, on the famous gardens at Hidcote, one suggesting the best way to prepare seed-beds, by Walter Heydecker, and one on unorthodox ways of growing orchids by O. Eigeldinger.

Some of the other interesting titles, out of nearly 50, include *New Chemicals for Weed Control*, *Growing Clematis on Walls*, *Pleasures of the Winter Garden*, *Development in Flower Decoration* and *Grass-Cutting Equipment To-day*. New departures are the introduction of practical articles on the construction of a frame and tool-cupboard, and a pictorial guide to propagation.

INFORMATION FOR ALL

THE 68th edition of *Pears Cyclopaedia* (Pelham Books, 17s. 6d.), edited by L. Mary Barker, manages to compress an enormous amount of information into very little space. Among other things the reader can find a lucid exposition of modern psychological theories, trigonometrical formulae, silver marks, an account of English law and a list of dates (described as being the leading events in the history of the world).



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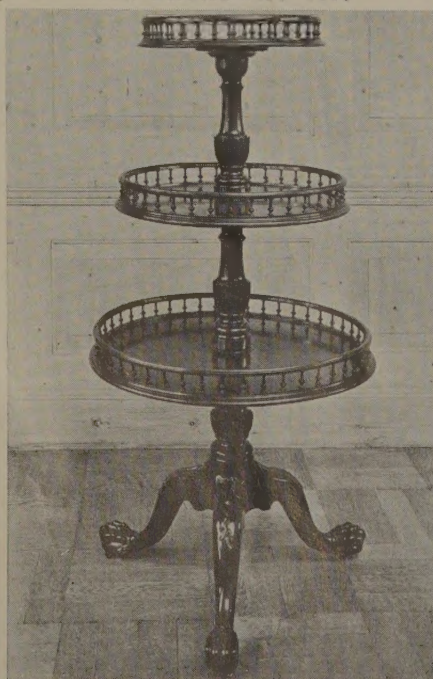
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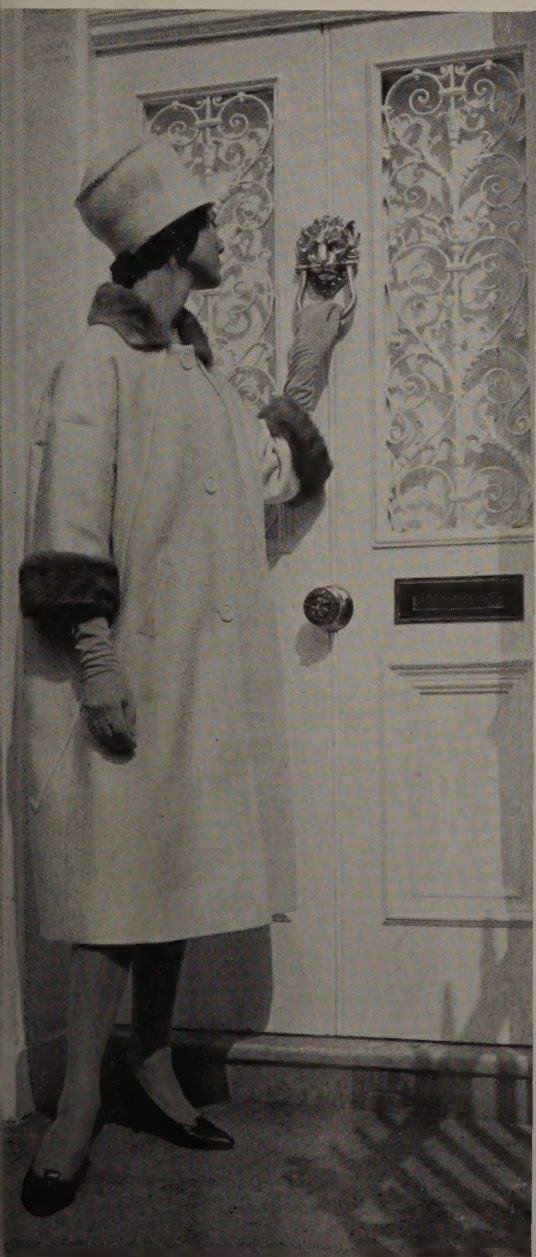
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To Meet the Occasion

CHRISTMAS riddles being seasonable, one is tempted to ask when is a hat not a hat? The answer is when it is a trifle, like the feathered nonny Simone Mirman photographed for this page. In the same category, and designed in the same spirit, are a hat of beige spotted net, crowned with a single pink rose; a ring of sky-blue satin, embroidered with jewel-like eyes; a flat cap, barely as large as a saucer, made of white ermine with jewelled eyes; and a shallow pill box, an inch in depth, made of white ermine from which a fringe of black and white tails dangles. These hats are as seasonable as a cracker riddle and as festive as a Christmas tree.

The pink-lined coat, which combines two luxuries—the luxury of impractical white and the hidden luxury of a blue lining—and the blue dress, also photographed for this page to Christmas Day, both come from couture designers, as well as the other members of the Incorporated Society of Fashion Designers, will show their spring collections towards the end of January. The wholesale designers' spring collections, however, though not yet in the shops, have already been shown to store buyers from home and abroad. Presented in the montage that used to be confined to lavishly illustrated catalogues, these collections have gone by in waltz-time, memories of some lovely clothes that we will not wear for the next two or three months. A hand-selection from 30 of the leading wholesale collections was shown to hand-picked buyers in a mammoth room at more than 300 dresses—a lot of dresses for an afternoon's viewing. These came under the newly formed Fashion Group's aegis. Another representative selection (but made up of fewer than a hundred dresses) was shown to buyers by the Apparel and Fashion Industries Association, with less drama but with equally good results. International store buyers like British-made



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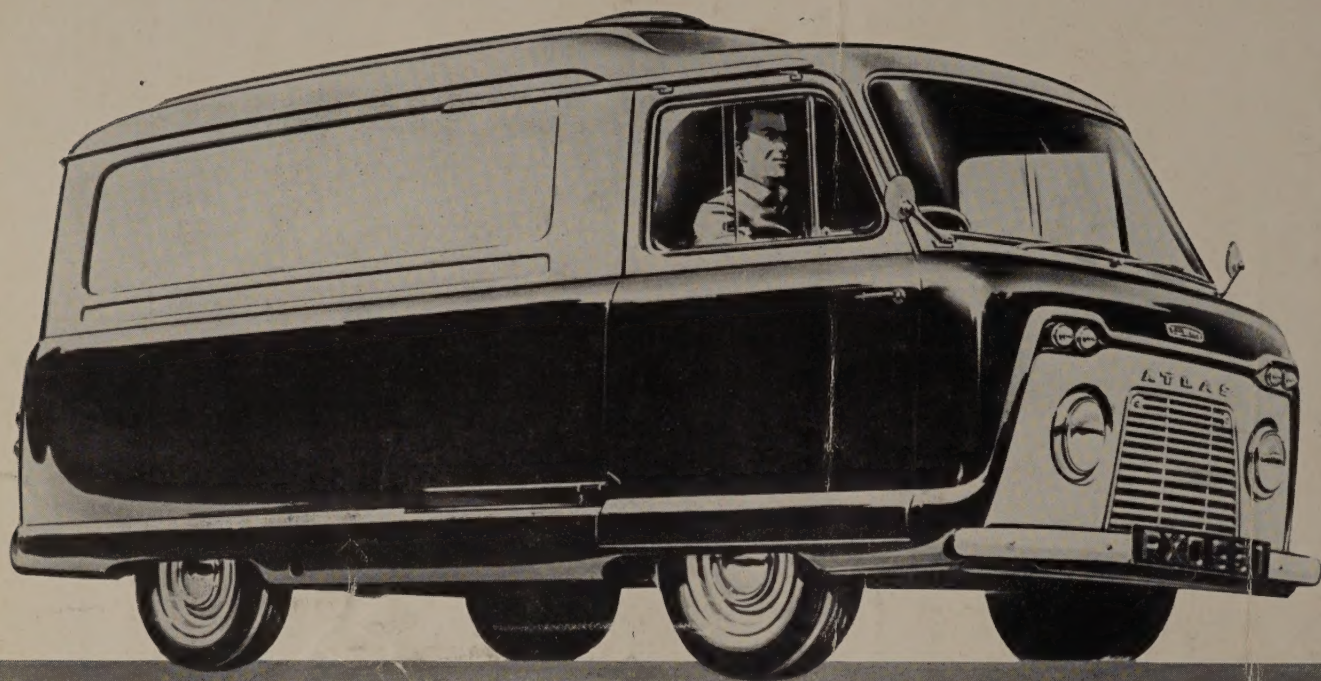
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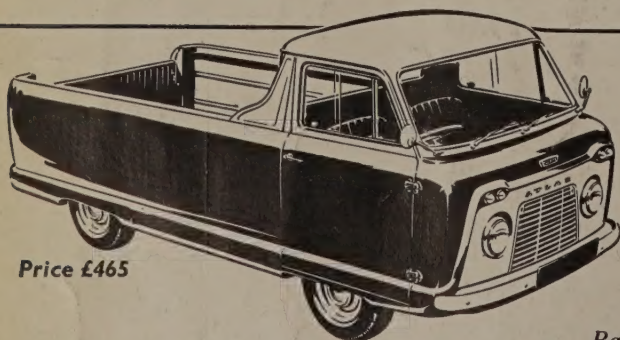
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